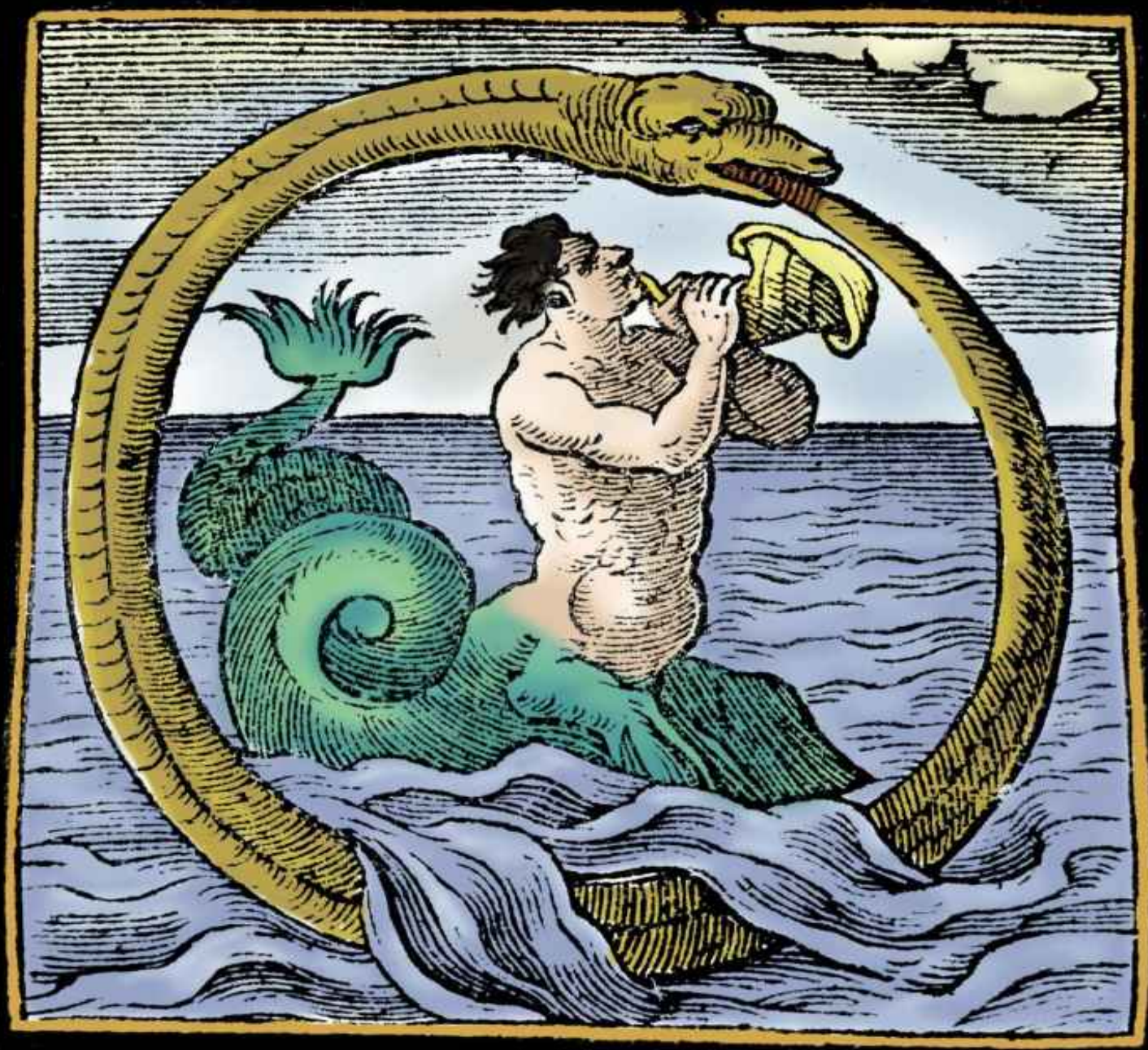
ORMUS

MODERN DAY ALCHEMY

Primer of Ormus Collection Processes



Chris Emmons RPh
with Contributors

Prologue by Dennis William Hauck

Reference Edition

ORMUS: MODERN DAY

ALCHEMY

Primer Of Ormus Collection Processes

Chris Emmons R.Ph.

With Contributors

Reference Edition

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Ormus: Modern Day Alchemy

Collection Processes for the Ormus Collector

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O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Ouroboros

About the front and back cover

The covers display a colorized picture from the 1621 edition of Andrea Alciato, Emblemata (Book of Emblems), Padua: Tozzi 1621 and is provided courtesy of Dr William Barker

http://www.mun.ca/alciato

Triton, trumpeter for Neptune, god of the sea, is the focal point and represents the lye material that is at the core of many processes. Lye is often at the center of Ormus collection chemistry and is present as a liquid solution, dry crystals or sometimes pure sodium metal.

The symbols contained in the emblem include the Ouroboros, Triton, seawater, sand, air and pyramid; and each provides insights into Ormus and its collection processes. Seawater is a widely used Ormus source material and there are Ormus collection processes utilizing sand. In addition, Ormus is also found in the air. The presence of the pyramid hints at the antiquity of this knowledge and generates a feeling of connectedness to an ancient past.

Ormus collection is part of the great work and has been defined by Paracelsus as “the ability to control, purify and transform nature by the living power of the spirit” (sic: found in all things). The symbol for the great work is a circular snake or spiraling dragon devouring its own tail and termed an

“Ouroboros.” This symbol presents a picture of the circle of alchemy, and the steps in Ormus collection processes follow such a circular path. Ancient alchemists have said: “What is now dry must soon become wet.” This mirrors modern day Ormus collection where steps involve a “wet” followed by a “dry” followed by a “wet.” Additionally, among several different Ormus collection processes, there are steps shared with those of other processes all in a circular and seamless manner.

Therefore, this Emblem symbolizes the great work performed during Ormus collection and a fitting cover for *Ormus: Modern Day Alchemy*.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

What is Ormus?

A group of essential minerals previously unknown to modern science.

Why were they unknown?

Because they did not show up in common scientific tests.

What kind of minerals?

Minerals like gold, silver and platinum - but they are in a different form; and in this other form, they are not toxic. We are discovering they are very common in plants, animals, air, soil and water.

How is it beneficial?

It appears to assist communication between cells in the body and between the body and spirit.

However, let us imagine, for a moment, that you have not heard of Ormus:

While attending a festival you overhear conversation between four friends. Excitement is in the voices as they talk about something called Ormus. They talk about having more energy and clarity of thought. There is a silence after they have agreed about feeling peaceful and content.

You wonder, “What is this?” You have become “curious.” When one asks another, “Have you begun collecting Ormus?” You listen, intent on learning more. They talk about where Ormus can be found and about a book explaining how to collect it.

The friends stop at a food court leaving you with a curiosity and the knowledge of “A Book.”

That book is Ormus: Modern Day Alchemy.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

You stand at a cutting edge of the ability to

glean truths regarding the nature of reality

and consciousness. Those who physically do

the work will gain an understanding through the work, discipline, seeing, experiencing, participating and mastership in the material outcome.

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O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

PROLOGUE

In recent years, the search for the Philosopher's Stone of the alchemists has centered on discoveries made by an Arizona rancher named David Hudson in the late 1970s. While mining for gold on his land, he noticed some associated metallic minerals that exhibited very unusual properties. Hudson spent several million dollars over the following decade figuring out how to isolate and work with these strange materials. In 1989, he was granted several foreign patents on these materials and methods for obtaining them. During the early 1990s, He toured the United States giving lectures and workshops about what he had found.

The strange substances have been named ORMES (Orbitally Rearranged Monatomic Elements), although some researchers prefer the more general term of ORMUS. ORMES are metallic microclusters in a non-metallic state consisting of one or more atoms which Hudson felt were in a high-spin state that endows them with unusual properties such as superconductivity, superfluidity, supercurrent (or Josephson tunneling) and magnetic levitation.

ORMUS can be thought of as the natural non-metallic seed of the metals or what the alchemists called their "First Matter." Because ORMES are a new form of matter with different physical properties from normal elements, conventional chemistry equipment and lab tests have proved of little value in detecting or explaining them. Nonetheless, these special “m-state"

elements are thought to be as much as 10,000 times more abundant than their corresponding metallic counterparts. So far the list of metals known to exist in this special state are cobalt, nickel, copper, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, silver, osmium, iridium, platinum, gold and mercury.

All these ORMUS materials are abundant in volcanic soil and seawater and can also be found in biological systems. Some researchers have reported that ORMES seem to enhance energy flow in the microtubules inside living cells and even work to repair damaged DNA. ORMES have proven to be

extremely beneficial to plants and animals, and people who have taken ORMES

report many healing, rejuvenating and spiritually enlightening effects.

There is considerable evidence that ORMUS was known by metal craftsmen and alchemists throughout history who referred to this grouping of metals as the "noble metals." The monatomic

"white powder of gold" is mentioned both in the Egyptian Book of the Dead and the Old Testament Bible. Pharaoh Akhenaten is said to have built a laboratory for the production of white powder of gold in the Sinai desert near a mountain that was a source of the ore and other raw materials.

However, according to David Hudson, the Egyptians named the monatomic material "white powder of gold" because they could not detect the other metals. Hudson suggested in his lectures that some modern methods might be similar to descriptions of the production of manna or the

"food of the gods" found in Egyptian texts and the Bible.

Over the years, many newer methods of ORMES collection have been discovered that allow the general public to participate in an ancient tradition to which only high priests, pharaohs and alchemical adepts were granted access in the past. The problem has been that ORMUS collection techniques have been scattered in private researchers journals and books or shared with colleagues in private discussions. To make matters worse, the methodology varies greatly from simple to complex, from kitchen-friendly work to sophisticated lab work.

P R O L O G U E

Now, for the first time, practical knowledge of how to collect and concentrate ORMUS

material has been brought together in a single volume that organizes and preserves these valuable teachings of modern alchemy.

My friend and colleague Chris Emmons is the perfect person to complete this important work. Sharp-witted with a penetrating mind that stays focused on truth until she finds it, Chris is the epitome of the alchemist dedicated to exposing the hidden essences of substances.

Chris has not only organized accepted methods of ORMUS collection, but she has put them in perspective to one another, grouped them according to their methodology, and shown which methods are the most useful under differing circumstances. This work is not only a breakthrough in the sharing of ORMUS knowledge but also a powerful catalyst to new research and new horizons in understanding this mysterious and miraculous substance.

Dennis William Hauck

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O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

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Friend of the Ormus Primer

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Acknowledgments

Putting together a manual of this scope requires contributions by many people. I gratefully acknowledge Barry Carter and his tireless efforts that have been instrumental in creating a vibrant global Ormus community. I, as well as most, would not have had an introduction to Ormus if not for his work.

Acknowledgement is given to the work of David Hudson. Without his efforts in these modern days, the knowledge of something such as Ormus would have remained veiled.

I acknowledge the contributions made by many in the Ormus community through books, conversation, web sites, personal e-mails and information shared in forums that were joined or found while surfing. Also a big thank you to my good friend Dr. Dan, who suggested the basis for the title: “Ormus: Modern Day Alchemy.”

Contributing alchemists and Ormus researchers have included Don Nance and Barry Carter. Other contributing researchers requested anonymity.

Special thanks to B. Joy McGinnis for the idea of clearly detailing Ormus processes in a published manual.

Thanks go out to the special ones whose lives have crossed the path of this manual and touched its final style and format. These include the other contributing researchers, Latitude 25 Writers Club, Dr. Dan, Rosemary Fodor, Melanie Proctor and Michael McCabe. I also imposed on

knowledgeable Ormus alchemists and researchers to review sections, and they took time from their busy schedules to help.

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I thank my husband David for his continuous support and providing encouragement when needed.

I also acknowledge my father, who taught me to think analytically and passed from the physical world during editing.

And I cannot forget to thank you, the reader, for through your interest in Ormus lies the possibility this material may never be forgotten.

Finally, I must acknowledge and pay my respects to the Ormus itself - which is in our world and the Cosmos. Thank you.

C.E.

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTIONS

PREFACE

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCING:

ORMUS: MODERN DAY ALCHEMY

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

PREFACE

This work is a contribution to the world such that knowledge of the Ormus collection processes might not perish or degrade. These processes "concentrate" Ormus in the source material for collection and this book details many of them. While Ormus collectors highly value these processes, the world, at the very least, may liken them to home science projects.

After all is read and digested, indications point to a few processes considered best for most Ormus collectors. These include those that extract Ormus using "oil" or "salty solutions." The oil process is the "Live Oil Process" where Ormus collection (concentration) is based on the presence of oil. The "Wet Process" is the most useful "salty solution" type of process and uses a natural sea salt solution. In this process, the salty solution is either "reconstituted" sea or seawater that has been

"drawn" from the ocean. (A reconstituted sea contains natural sea salt dissolved in distilled water.) With this information, the average Ormus collector can place Ormus collection processes in perspective and focus first on recipes considered by many to be the most useful. (For a thumbnail overview of the Ormus collection processes see appendix VII.)

(Note: The "Wet Process" has been termed "wet" due to the Ormus source material being a wet material (seawater is wet.) Now, in the "Dry Process," the Ormus source material is always "dry" (or dried-out) and thus the process is termed dry. Section Four lists other traditional Ormus processes whose Ormus source material is always dry. In naming these processes, the word "dry" is not included. To help the reader mentally collate the processes quickly the word dry is included to reinforce that dry Ormus source material is used. Therefore, the "Lye Boil Process" is addressed as the *dry* "Lye Boil Process.")

A lot of research work has been done in the field of Ormus - but there is much still to do. My focus has been detailing the most common collection processes used by the Ormus community.

However, I have detailed all traditional Ormus collection processes and made them available for information, curiosity, records, historical archives and/or the library.

For easy comparison between processes, there are seven sub-sections of information presented in each chapter:

• Definition

• Information

• Preparing the Source

• Perform the Process

• Purifying (washing)

• Storage

• Final Thought

Read each applicable appendix prior to a specific Ormus process. Therefore, each chapter first lists these appendices.

When performing a process, it is strongly advised to halt the “business of the world around” and focus on the Ormus collection process at hand becoming one with it. This is the first step in a purification process that begins with the Ormus collector. An old alchemical treatise contains this warning:

S E C T I O N 1 : I N T R O D U C T I O N

“Let none set himself up to study alchemy until, having cleared and purified his heart, he be emptied of all things impure. Let him be charitable, and let him enjoy constant tranquility, so that his mind be lifted up. For, unless it be kindled with the beam of the divine light, it will hardly be able to penetrate the mysteries of nature.” - *Canons of Espagnet*

Once started, there can be no rushing through a collection process without an effect on the manna - even if subtle and “time” is spoken of in this manner: the real time is that time which it takes … that time which IS, that time which comes around to you … the “Patient One.” In the “great work” you are utilizing the physical, psychological and spiritual levels simultaneously.

Alchemy believes “spirit” is in all things and an active part of the process. Therefore, the involvement of the spiritual level is one way to explain the difference between conventional chemistry and alchemy. Paracelsus has defined the “great work” by defining alchemy as the ability to control, purify and transform nature by the living power of the spirit (sic: found in all things).

The difference between these two sciences was explained in 1910 by the prominent English chemist of the time, *H. Stanley Redgrove*:

“If I were asked to contrast alchemy with the chemical and physical science of the nineteenth century I would say that whereas the latter abounds in a wealth of much accurate detail and much relative truth it lacks philosophical depth and insight, whilst alchemy was characterized by a greater degree of philosophical depth and insight. For the alchemist did grasp the fundamental truth of the Cosmos.” - *Alchemy, Ancient and Modern*

Note: The fundamental truth is that “nature” is a living organism, every particle of which is animated by the “one life” and alchemists have declared:

“Everything is an expression of the Principle of Life in a material form. The Life is the real thing; the external form is merely the house in which it resides.” - *Paracelusus: De Pestilate*

Therefore, the Ormus collector brings himself to the work as an active part of the process and if the individual is not including the spiritual level in the work, the effort is more akin to mainstream (modern) chemistry and not ancient alchemy.

Albert Einstein came to a similar conclusion and said the following regarding spirit:

“Every one who is seriously involved in the pursuit of science becomes convinced that a spirit is manifest in the laws of the Universe-a spirit vastly superior to that of man, and one in the face of which we with our modest powers must feel humble.”

Chris Emmons R.Ph.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

INTRODUCTION

Part 1

6:25 am: In 5 minutes a small white alarm clock sitting on a white nightstand will create a volley of sound. The clock sits within a darkened room next to a white bed where a matching white pillow rests under shaggy dark golden blonde hair framing a sleeping face.

If the small white alarm clock had feelings, it might be sorry it was soon to awaken the sleeping figure. The clock sits quietly, among many white items in the room. White is everywhere and this room exemplifies an artist's study in color. White coats the furniture, phone, chair, blinds, lamps, doors, carpeting, drapes, curtain rods and a ceiling fan attached to a white ceiling. All the white objects in the small room blend with bright white linen that dresses a king bed. The bed is raised a full foot off the floor and lies under a white featherbed while a white feather comforter drapes it and visually meshes with layered levels of white dust ruffles. This bundle of white is the centerpiece in the room and its oversized outline emits a brilliant white radiance. One concession to the color white can be seen in the pale peach walls whose hue adds a restful feeling to white's feeling of stillness.

The clock knows the secret importance about this room:

that here was a bold effort in color to create a space of stillness and rest in a life filled with the lack of them.

The little white alarm clock feels badly, knowing that in one minute it will again send her from such a space.

Tick, tock … Tick, tock … Tick, tock …

I am the sleeping figure Chris Emmons: pharmacist, friend, co-worker, wife, caretaker to a myriad of companion animals. My dark brown eyes have opened. With hardly a moment of transition to the world of wakefulness I swing my legs off the bed onto an unnoticed bright white rug.

Silencing the clock, I move as rapidly as a sleep-fogged mind allows, out of the room and towards it all.

Today is a repeat of yesterday. The workday officially begins at 9 am and spans 12 hours in the busy environment of pharmacy. However, if I can get this brain moving into higher gear, I can, for another day, also accomplish some of my work around the house. Before leaving for work my day is tasked with finishing a load of wash, cleaning dirty dishes, feeding (and maybe loving on) the pets, making a lunch and possibly, if I am not distracted, watering those plants on the back porch. I am very aware that I will return home when it is dark outside, just as it is now.

Therefore, these two and a half hours are important to me as I plan to balance the needs of home with those of work.

Hmmm… I have worked consistently and diligently for so many years. I am a weathered human being. I experienced one alcoholic parent and as a five-year-old child, the unexpected loss of my mother who left a financial legacy that flowed through me and into a dysfunctional and newly formed stepfamily created to receive it. I survived the emotional experience, graduated

from pharmacy school, ran a long-term care pharmacy, married, divorced, relocated 1,400 miles from family, married again, moved two times and rebuilt after hurricane Wilma. During the years I have lived through some events of personally epic proportion. While those have been very painful, as the decades unfold I now observe how the choices during my travails display who I am and the “who I am” directly affected directions chosen in my life's walk. The emotional fallout remained and in time drained vim and vigor and so five years earlier I thought to create a room

“*devoid of color*” to help me “decompress” and *perhaps* feel “vibrant” once again.

Two hours later, the house chores almost complete, I stride towards the car and begin the drive to work. I am a conscientious methodical person who thrives on precision and accuracy and I approach the pharmacy department with the mental alertness of a general analyzing an upcoming battle and the tenacity of a foot soldier determined to make it through with my way of being intact. There is keen awareness of the many missteps that can occur during the day, causing it to turn painfully frustrating. The possibility always exists that the day can become “ruined” for me, as well as for my co-workers.

I have been in the health profession for 32 years. Currently, I am part of a 1-pharmacist/ shift pharmacy. The work days are 12 hours and contain an array of constant, rapid action and never ending challenges as the needs of everyone press into me concurrently and come with concrete time frames and deadlines that mark the day and that I truly desire to meet. The list of the everyones is very long: *doctor calls, patient counseling, creating prescriptions, many phone calls, billing* insurance claims, managing inventory, the cash register and drive-thru lane, *working with store management, corporate management* and *managing two employees*. I have learned through decades of experience the importance of sidestepping “fallouts” that may occur throughout the day. These happen when any of the everyones is not satisfied. My response to this fear of fallout is a basic

“self defense” type survival technique and my mental state is on consistent high alert as it monitors for potential problems while I am also aware how fallout's may blindside me with no warning.

For example: I work with inputting insurance claims confirming the doctor, the drug and the patient are “covered.” This work includes delivering “bad” news to patients when their insurance will *not* pay. A jovial friendly customer, being very happy with the birth of a long awaited firstborn son, approaches the counter carrying three prescriptions. He stopped being happy when he saw his bill, refusing to believe his insurance had been terminated. I was definitely “wrong” in his eyes and these prescription charges came between him and his antibiotic treatment. He angrily left.

Now, while he did return the next day, stunned to learn how his check had not made it to the insurance company, the customers who had been present yesterday and experienced his initial response were no longer there. You see, things that upset the customers worry me, because a verbally unhappy customer causes those around to be “on edge.” The others are secretly hoping they won't also have a “problem.” One of them did. She was picking up a sleeping pill prescription on her way out of town. The insurance's computerized response rejected the claim, listing it is as an item they don't pay for. She was already edgy and now snappishly told me they paid for it two months ago. I had obviously done something wrong in her eyes too, and at her insistence, called the insurance company. It turns out they stopped paying for that drug one month ago and now she was bristling and venting about the $1,100/month paid for insurance that doesn't cover what she wants. I felt exasperated as I still had an unhappy customer, lost 15

minutes of time desperately needed and the customers around remained on edge, secretly hoping they wouldn't also have a “problem.

” Whew…

I have experienced enough of these occurrences to fear it happening, and it happens often enough that I have come to anticipate it. It is one big circle feeding upon itself causing me to be

“unsettled” and “edgy” while at work. I may begin to dread future moments, anticipating that feelings of being overwhelmed will occur, and they do happen when too many emotional upsets happen in a row. If I mentally cross over the edge, the feeling becomes frustration as I can feel neither a way that makes this day work nor the way to make it “work for me” by leaving the job site and going home. This absolutely ruins the day while I also endure despair and feelings of how

“I” as well as my team are getting further behind. As a group, we can become emotionally overwhelmed, and I can't halt the feeling of “giving up” and being convinced, at that moment, how all the needs will never get

met in time. Subconsciously I begin to hold my breath or raggedly drag in air. There is no soft demeanor when I talk to the staff and soon our interactions become formal and less fluid. I feel myself being rigid and stern - a *real* battle is going on as I attempt to get the workday back in "control" and the casualty always involves the relationship I have with my staff, myself and sometimes a customer or two. Peace eludes me and I do want to feel peace while at work.

When it is 9 pm, I may return home drained, spent, and unhappy, entering the bedroom with not enough energy to even recall what this room "devoid of color" is meant to do for me. Tomorrow will be a repeat of today.

This pretty much describes how the busy workdays were before I heard of Ormus.

It wasn't too long after beginning to take Ormus that I remember thinking how I felt

"content" all the time. I never analyzed the change or mulled it over; I was just being comfortable with every moment. The result of how I was feeling did change my life though in unexpected ways. You see, pretty much nothing fazed me as I worked to meet everyone's needs and this included an active effort to mentor the department staff towards having "a great day" together.

An unexpected event occurred as district management took notice and nominated me for a company award.

What I notice is how I am able to stay in the "*present* moment" even if a past customer, phone call or event has been irritating. With the focus on the present moment, I don't have any dread. I am just doing what I am doing *without any anticipation* and this has somehow caused dread to *just not be present*. My day really "opened up." All of my moments work out fine and everything I do is just plain enjoyable: I enjoy going to work, where I used to fear fallouts, and I enjoy going home, too. I may be tired physically, but mentally I am fine.

The *main feeling* I experience now is how "*all is OK*." Because of this, my *reaction* to just about anything that happens in the day is different: and it's better. I feel insights in my brain that open up new ways of looking at what is happening and I find that I am not being judgmental with myself, the Pharmacy workload, customers or staff. I cannot be rigid with judgmental thinking because the "right/wrong" analysis is such a small part of my focus as I realize how "all is OK." I am thinking how *being* "in the present moment" may be causing this to occur because the size of my fear and the armoring against it may be diminishing. Feeling "all is truly OK" permeates my *entire* way of being and consequently my general state is a continual feeling of contentment.

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(There is even an undertone of a sort of mild happiness - because my personal experiences seem to consistently end with my being at *peace*.) Therefore, I feel a certain type of calmness and I *think* this may explain what it means to be "grounded" or "centered." I feel *comfortable* and those I interact with tell me that I am a good "life coach" because I am "balanced" and have "wisdom."

I also observe how feeling "*upset*" is not sustainable for a long period. Recently my father died without wishing to re-establish a relationship. I was stunned because my *belief* had been that he would change his mind - and that wasn't going to happen now. I attended a mental health session to address this feeling of shock. (It wasn't too very long before I carried *no* remorse over the occurrence as I couldn't maintain an upset while *knowing*, in a deep, permeating way, that "**all is OK**." This "knowing" is *not* ignorable and I feel it is an effect of Ormus because I have never in my life experienced feeling how "*all is OK*"- no matter what situation has cropped up.) When an occurrence of this magnitude happens, another one of those insights "*lights*" my consciousness and seems to tutor me. I then really "*ge* t" the notion that "*it is what it is*." By embracing this tutoring, I easily walk away from occurrences *or* make a conscious decision to stand my ground and work towards changing or altering what has happened. The difference is that I

“pick my fights” with an emotional softness I have never experienced before. No matter if I walk away *or* work towards changing the occurrence, I do *not* carry “emotional baggage.” I believe these responses result from my ability to realize how “*all* **is** *OK*” and “*it is what it is*.” These realizations became a part of my “way of being” after I had been taking Ormus for a while. Since they came along during times of personal upheaval and resulted in profound changes within my life, I am comfortable pointing to them as a result of the Ormus. I believe what I have experienced is an

“*enlightened*” consciousness that allowed me to see things with clarity and I feel that I formed my *own* perceptions of “eternal” ideas, and brought them into *my* earthly conception with the feeling of “owning” the knowledge. To me, “enlightenment” is, at its very core, a 'consciousness' that intuits or feels insights or wisdoms that causes life to be more “workable” and Ormus, either as a form of nutritional or other supplement, appears to help this process.

Using language to attempt to describe these personal, unique moment-to-moment experiences is inadequate. I am doing my best to convey this so you may understand the underpinnings of my Ormus experience that ultimately led to writing a manual.

I first heard of Ormus on a radio program during February 2004. Barry Carter was explaining the function of the Ormus material in the body and theories about its properties. These included a mechanism of action thought to be tied to a “*field of universal energy*”

that relates *directly* back to our physical form (our body.) What he said caught my attention and made me wonder if here may be answers to longstanding questions I carried in my head.

As a pharmacy student, I remember feeling that there must be an outside energy source for the body. Even while in the classroom, I doubted the nerve conduction theory presented, as I could not reason how nerve impulses throughout the body could travel fast enough for either

coordination of physical movement or creation of thought. Later in life, I began to doubt the human body could power each of its one hundred thousand million cells (an approximation) or its organs (groups of cells) via calories consumed from food.

Barry explained how both the *Ormus* materials and "*biological systems*" (living things) exhibited properties of superconductivity. It was felt that this co-occurrence may actually be due to the presence of Ormus materials *in* biological systems. (The Ormus materials are generally attributed to the presence of gold, silver, copper and the platinum metal group elements in an altered state.

These elements include ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, iridium and platinum.) The

belief is that the action of *superconductivity* found in Ormus may enhance the "flow of energy" (as a vibrational frequency seen as light) within microtubules found inside every cell. Another theory suggests that superconductivity may cause greater "*quantum coherence*" (connectivity) between the

"field of universal energy" and our physical form (the body.) Ormus may thus be acting as an

"antenna," providing greater connectivity (communicating information) between our physical form (cells in the body) and the field of universal energy (called the implicate order).

(Superconductivity creates a balanced standing wave in *two* dimensions. Electrons flowing through a superconductor pair off and convert to a *light* frequency in the process. One theory is that this same superconductive process may be occurring in human cells displaying its presence by the "*light*" aura seen around the human body in Kirlian photography. This is addressed later in the book.)

Well, during my life, both before and after pharmacy schooling, I had never heard of such a

“field of universal energy” and this explanation was intriguing. Consequently, I joyfully anticipated a search for more information.

I first joined an online Ormus forum that Barry moderated. Within five months, knowledgeable Ormus researchers taught me the Ormus extraction process on “Celtic” sea salt. I enjoyed learning and sharing on the Ormus forum and met a local Ormus collector who provided further information on the subject. The information I was gaining excited me a bit like Indiana Jones getting closer to the “grail.”

I learned that the Ormus material is another *form* of matter, a newly discovered or *re-discovered* one that *is* present and yet spectroscopically invisible in common analytical procedures. (To be analyzed by emission spectroscopy, a less common procedure called “fractional vaporization” is performed.) The Ormus material is a *natural* substance found on the earth and in the foods we eat, water we drink and air we breathe.

Currently, Barry Carter has written what is probably the most appropriate definition when describing Ormus: “Ormus, (Orme and M-state) all are generic terms which apply to any normally metallic elements when they are in a spectroscopically 'invisible' non-metallic form.

These terms apply regardless of which method was used to obtain them or the relative effectiveness of the element.” (The most prominent of these elements are gold, silver, copper and the platinum group.)

The effects of Ormus revolve around the idea that, through the property of *superconductivity*, it may be interacting with a particular and unique energy field that surrounds “all.”

Part 2

This energy field surrounding “all” may have something to do with the effects of Ormus.

Specifically, the effects of Ormus may have something to do with its property of

“superconductivity” that allows it to *interact* with this unique field of energy. The postulation is that there exists one big ocean of “*one thing*” that is one big “*field of energy*.” This field of energy, in the most direct terms, refers to the notion of a vast, unseen background of “boundless energy”

and relates to the concept of a “**quantum field**,” “**scalar field**,” or “**scalar electromagnetics**.” This boundless energy is believed to “know” all *and it is* a source of information that can be accessed.

This field of energy is thought to be without time (having always existed), a *natural* occurrence that exists in an ever-present, ever-changing, always in motion “stable” state and is a part of all

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things - including us. Some have called it the “God Force,” a part of the “Zero Point,” “Super light,” “Ether,” “Tachyons” or simply “It.” (Author’s note: Ormus is thought to exhibit communication, called *quantum coherence*, with this field in such a way that both physical and mental life are benefited.) - *Resonance in Residence by Harezi*

The effects of Ormus might revolve around another postulation that it assists life by being a type of nutritional supplement. While we receive Ormus in food, water and air, a belief is that, in modern industrial days, these sources may not be as plentiful and we may benefit by Ormus supplementation. Collected Ormus is either ingested or applied topically. As a type of supplement, it is thought that Ormus may cause vibrancy in the physical body manifested as having increased stamina or achieving good health *and*

that the presence of Ormus may strengthen (advance) the mind. I have seen pictures of larger sized Ormus-fed oranges, walnuts, radishes and trees as well as experienced unexpected budding in four days with my own orchid plant and changes to dark green color within four hours on my patio plant. I feel that Ormus is feeding an area of life that creates vibrancy and in this manner the Ormus material may be considered a type of “universal medicine” and thus have a similar property as the “Philosopher's Stone” that was spoken of regularly by ancient alchemists. This property of being a type of universal medicine may assist in providing better health and perhaps longer life.

Now, while the presence of Ormus can strengthen the vibrancy of the physical “*body*”

resulting in better health, its presence may also strengthen the physical “*mind*” and allow it to expand towards its full potential. In this way, the mind can “grow” and become what it is meant to become. I believe this proposition has far-reaching ramifications, for when a mind is *well fed* it *grows* and thoughts created may not be the same. The strength of a well-fed mind may allow for new and different thoughts including a new way of looking at events occurring in ones life.

In addition, Ormus materials used as supplements have also been attributed to increased intuitions, possibly from having a “well-fed” mind or from greater communication with the

“quantum field.” Feeling *contentment* has been attributed to Ormus and explained as possibly arising from a *realization* that *each* individual moment being experienced is a pure and non- duplicateable one. Each moment requires energy to create and Ormus may facilitate the energy requirements by its action as a “*nutritional supplement*” and/or its interaction with the “*quantum field*.”

Ormus supplementation has also resulted in occurrences that relate to changes in *perception of time*, where less of a division occurs between feelings that relate to “Past-Present-Future” and in its place, the focus becomes more directed on “Here-Now-Present.” *The focus on Here-Now-*

Present may stem from the experience of feeling content. The concept is a circular one and awesome in its simplicity. (Note: this Here-Now-Present description matches what I feel and explains the profound positive changes that occurred in my days and life.)

Some have referred to Ormus as the "*matrix of consciousness*" since it appears it may raise our

"*level of awareness*" also called our "*level of consciousness*" (LOC). Having a raised awareness causes the mind's focus to be less on "body senses" with its corresponding thoughts relating to the individuals past present and future. Actually, a body sense level of consciousness is an "ego"

producing one that responds to the "*I principle*" (ego based) where "I" am defined by the following:

"I" am this body, "I" am this mind, "I" am this intellect. In its place becomes a state of awareness *less* ruled by the *separating* influences that "*ego*" causes and instead a greater communication occurs

between the physical "*mind*" and the ever-present, all knowing "*quantum field of energy*." The result of this communication diminishes the focus on the "I principle" as the individual experiences an underlying feeling of connectedness to a field of boundless energy (this "Zero-Point," "God Force," ever-present, ever-changing, always in motion "all"). *The sensation of connectedness often results in a deep peace and feelings of contentment* causing a decreased need to display ego-based actions or to protect ego based positions (status) in the physical world.

The effect of greater communication between the physical "*mind*" and the "*quantum field of energy*" may be the feeling of having a greater "wisdom" or manifesting "intuitive" wisdom or experiencing "insights." It may be possible that I had experienced this myself when the phrases "*all is OK*" and "*it is what it is*" "*lit*" up in my conscious mind and became part of "*who I am*."

One thing seems clear: Ormus are “transformational” elements that seem to cause deep and lasting change in an individual.

“*Ormus*” is the name most often referred to when describing materials collected from Ormus collection processes that cause a precipitate to form. However, there are other terms such as

“*manna*,” “*doves*” or “*the drop*” and all these terms are interchangeable. In the spring of 2004, I placed an order for an Ormus product that contained collected Ormus from dissolved sea salt. *This* Ormus product is in the form of a liquid suspension. A liquid suspension is a mixture consisting of small particles or *liquid droplets* dispersed in a liquid and the particles separate out with time.

Note: an alchemist may term Ormus (manna) a “wet in liquid” because the manna contains “wet”

liquid droplets in the liquid (versus solid particles such as earth particles held in a suspension of muddy water). Ormus (manna) separates out of suspension if allowed to stand and gently shaking it re-suspends the wet in liquid prior to using. A liquid suspension is the *most* common form of Ormus collected by an Ormus collector and the “*Wet Process*” *is the most common method of Ormus collection used to obtain the liquid suspension*. This process is addressed later in the book.

While Ormus collectors debate *how* the Ormus material “works,” many believe that its *presence* facilitates positive effects and enables *life* to reach a fuller measure of its biological potential.

Well, I hope you can feel how I liked this “new” way of experiencing life - because I did.

When I heard how Ormus is an easily collected substance, I reasoned that attaining the knowledge of the ways of collection was my ultimate “*assurance of availability*.” Therefore, I turned my thoughts towards learning these processes and soon found that there was no book of present day Ormus collection methods or courses taught on the subject. Hmmm … I

strove to know specific information that wasn't readily accessible. This did not deter me though as I earnestly followed every lead towards introductions to those knowledgeable in the field.

Now, it is possible that during this personal search, my knowledge as a pharmacist and my traits of meticulousness to detail helped the progress. Perhaps it affected my “way of being” as I sought and met those who could teach or maybe during instruction it was easier to extrapolate, question, collate or absorb the knowledge. Maybe being driven facilitated my progress. I can't say.

What I can say, is that I felt life “quickly and easily” directing my path to the “doorsteps” of those I needed to meet. And so, after three years of effort, the treatises (processes) of Ormus extraction and collection were gathered, collated, recorded and filed in my mind.

My work was done!

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I felt gloriously content and I happily anticipated spending time with my Appaloosa trail horse, reading metaphysical literature and Dean Koontz books. I especially looked forward to interacting on the Ormus forums and having recreation in the company of friends!

And so it was that *B. Joy*, a friend, having heard about the culmination of my efforts, began a conversation. Now, some think that a conversation is the starting point of every possibility. In this conversation she verbalized how the Ormus community -both current and future- could benefit by having a manual of Ormus collection processes and that I embodied professional training and personal traits to complete such a work.

I mulled over her words and the truth in them. I remembered how I felt back then, as a seeker myself: anticipating, wanting and *hoping* the way to “*workable*” knowledge would appear. I remembered the feelings of “*boundless*” gratitude for those Ormus researchers, teachers and instructors who showed me how to collect Ormus and answered myriad questions. This

feeling of gratitude has been so large I *had* to give back and in thankful appreciation I began teaching

“Ormus Lab Days” in my home. Because I remember the magnitude of my feelings of gratitude, I can never forget how it feels to yearn for the knowledge of Ormus collection processes.

Therefore, I put aside for a time my horse, books and forum participation, fired up the word processor and began a manual that now lies completed in your hands. Working with Ormus has truly been a *great* adventure and I consider it the “great work” that has been described by past masters as the ability to control, purify and transform nature by the living power of the spirit (*sic*: found in all things). - Paracelsus

If you contemplate a similar path of self-discovery and empowerment, I hope the information contained within serves you well.

C.E.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

INTRODUCING ORMUS: MODERN DAY ALCHEMY

The *Primer of Ormus Collection Processes* endeavors to instruct interested Ormus seekers in the collection processes.

The manual provides “*practical*” information on Ormus collection with functional descriptions of the processes laid out in an organized format. The reader has an opportunity to become empowered, learning the processes and collecting Ormus themselves. These Ormus collection processes, ancient alchemists would use the term treatises, are “time-honored” and include those most commonly accepted by knowledgeable alchemists and Ormus researchers. At the very least, the processes in this manual are home science projects as they are not difficult and require few specialized utensils. An additional advantage to members of the Ormus community is that the reader becomes a more informed purchaser of Ormus products from alchemists.

Let us dispel any concerns. In a way, these recipes are “similar” to doing the work of cooking in a kitchen. In both instances, the “cook” uses fire to transform matter. The cook uses procedures and cuts, blends, measures, chops and dilutes source materials. The cook focuses the mind while forming the finished meal and takes the appropriate amount of time for each step.

The cook determines the tools and supplies required by reading the recipe. The cook exercises care so no physical harm ensues during all this work. A “loving” cook also adds a part of his/her

“spirit” to the finished dish. Who has not felt that distinguishable quality in a prepared meal?

Therefore, just like a recipe for use in the kitchen, read and re-read an Ormus collection process until the process feels familiar. Then follow the directions with measured effort and focus on one-step at a time.

A Sufi alchemist put it this way: “All the qualities of a good spiritual alchemist can be found in the person who can cook an egg perfectly.” - *Sorcerer's Stone by Hauck* The Ormus collection processes have been based on alchemical treatises recorded from the past and some of these recipes are available in printed books such as *Collectanea Chemica* where the “thing” sought was described as the “… spirit on the salt … .” This is the same thing we collect and call Ormus in present times. - *Collectanea Chemica by Eirenaeus Philalethes and Others 1893*

(Note: *The primary source material for this manual originates from Ormus researchers and alchemists who have been studying the subject since before there was an organized Ormus community. This serves as a footnote for the vast majority of information contained in the manual*.) Each knew “Essene” when he was developing current Ormus collection processes and before him David Hudson. I feel (very) privileged to have attended their workshops, presentations and even scheduled personal appointments. Each has been available for many questions that have occurred. Two of these researchers are Don Nance, a commercial alchemist and Barry Carter, the organizing figure of the modern day Ormus community. Other contributing Ormus

researchers requested anonymity and their contributions and efforts are greatly appreciated.

Some feel that the ancients were acquainted with the Ormus material and it may be that a *select* group knew of its ability to facilitate a growth of the "spirit." This knowledge may have become *lost* when new rulers (the Amalekites) who slaughtered the people overtook the country (Egypt). A lesson to learn is that *knowledge "owned" by a select few is always in jeopardy of being lost*.

Thanks to "Essene" and other modern alchemists, collection processes have been re- discovered and with our combined efforts, the knowledge of Ormus collection processes might not become "lost" again. However, knowledge is consistently being lost and the possibility always exists that this knowledge of Ormus collection processes could also become lost again.

Don Nance is a practicing commercial alchemist and addressed the subject of lost knowledge during a workshop on August 26 and 27, 2006.

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"You must know that knowledge is being lost all the time. Thanks to "Essene" and us, it (*sic: the knowledge of Ormus*) may not get lost again. However, there is always the possibility that it could get lost again. The awareness of this possibility has come to me and I feel compelled to do what I can to ensure this does not happen. Therefore, I am having this workshop and another next month and maybe a third and I am going to teach you what I know. I am going to teach you my secrets and nothing will be held back. All alchemists have these and I am going to teach you mine (trade secrets) because it is *very* important that this knowledge is not lost again." - Don Nance I resonate, with a sense of purposefulness, the ramifications of this loss. Don has his own poignant Ormus story (revolving around a health challenge), I have mine and we both appreciate the Ormus materials ability to benefit life. This book details Ormus collection processes to increase the possibility that the knowledge does not become lost again.

Awareness of Ormus is a starting point. After this, collection processes are learned and the growth of the global Ormus community follows. There are *many* who have and do share Ormus knowledge and I am thankful for *each* one. I hope this manual assists the efforts they have made. An added feature is the inclusion of a section titled: “Other Substances that Attract Life Force.” There is a speculation that the effect from these other substances may add to those from Ormus. If this is so, they deserve inclusion.

Know that once Ormus collection processes are learned, others will ask for assistance with their own study. It is my hope that when this occurs, the “mentor” is available in *his/her own unique way*. Unique strengths are part of a “Divine Design” and the “Mayan Galactic Signature”

(similar to our horoscope) decodes them. Through understanding the “signature,” sharing knowledge of Ormus collection processes is *simple* and even joyful at a “soul” level. To learn your Mayan Galactic Signature, visit *www.13moon.com.*

Final Thought

There is much yet to learn about Ormus and we are learning as we go. I applaud Ormus researchers and alchemists who reach out and share their knowledge. Included in this group is Barry Carter who continues to encourage local groups to share knowledge and develop local sources.

It is important that you are comfortable extracting Ormus yourself and *self-reliance* in this matter is of chief importance. “Knowledge that is *known* is *owned*” and therefore do not rely *solely* on a supply chain from alchemists. In addition, it has been said by some the “the best Ormus is the Ormus you collect yourself.”

SECTION TWO

TIME TO LEARN

Getting Started

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

GETTING STARTED

Definition

“Collecting Ormus begins with understanding where to look.”

C. Emmons

Ormus materials have been found everywhere: They have been collected from rock, metal, seawater, fresh water, air, organic material and some believe there is a concentration of Ormus where the first water meets with land (the sand).

Alchemists have called this material the “oil which does not burn.”

Other terms describing this material include “heavenly water, not wetting the hands: not vulgar, but almost like rain water” and “a bird without wings.”

(Collectanea Chemica by Eirenaeus Philalethes et al., 1893.)

Indeed, the extracted Ormus from good drinking water has a soft,creamy texture and some say the 100% pure form of Ormus is oil. Our goal in collecting is to extract (concentrate) and purify Ormus from its many hiding places in nature. The uses of collected Ormus are varied and it is given internally and used topically in animals and humans as well as being applied to plants.

To the ancient alchemists, collecting the life force (the spirit) in the source material was the “great work.”

The Ormus collection processes are fairly easy and straightforward. This message has been conveyed from long-past alchemists: “Let it be observed, then, that all who have written on the art, from undoubted principles, assert that the genuine process is not expensive; time and fuel, with manual labour, being all allowed for.” (Collectanea Chemica by Eirenaeus Philalethes et al.1893.) Once you also understand the processes, I believe you will concur how all we are doing is adding technology to something that is more of a natural element.

Some of the collection processes form a precipitate. The precipitate that has formed and then settled out of solution during a collection process contains the Ormus. In a way we are “concentrating” the Ormus that is present in the source material and therefore the work can also be considered a concentration process.

Some call the precipitate “Ormus” or “manna” or “doves” (referring to the fluffy precipitate as it is forming in the solution) or “the drop.”

Note: Most casually observe and handle the precipitate that has dropped out of the solution and say this is “Ormus.” When the Ormus source material is a pure metal element it is a “single source” precipitate and contains the Ormus form of only that element. However, the vast majority of Ormus collectors do not use pure metals as the Ormus source material and consequently there are other constituents in the precipitate. These might include magnesium, calcium and other mineral elements. Therefore, realize that there is more in

the precipitate than the Ormus material. It is postulated that Ormus is within the precipitate and within the liquid that hangs in the spaces around and between the precipitate. Some tests have shown that between 20 and 40 percent of the Pacific Ocean precipitate is spectroscopically invisible. (Barry Carter)

S E C T I O N 2 : T I M E T O L E A R N

You may see or hear of additional Ormus collection recipes or variations of recipes in this manual. This book contains core Ormus collection processes and methods of knowledgeable Ormus researchers and alchemists. There are some “absolute” rights and wrongs to be aware of while performing Ormus collection methods. Beyond these rights and wrongs, the rest of the steps in the process can be modified to what draws you. However, I encourage you to follow the steps as outlined. Later, once you have gained an understanding of the Ormus collection processes you may make measured amendments.

Now, why are there different Ormus collection processes and various Ormus source materials?

Because there are differences in the very nature of Ormus source materials and therefore the Ormus collector may collect Ormus from source materials better with one process versus another.

In addition, the nature of people varies (because of genetic and physical differences) and some may respond better to Ormus from one Ormus source material versus another. For these reasons, there are a variety of Ormus collection processes and Ormus source materials.

To ensure that directions on performing the processes remain as uncluttered as possible, there is ancillary information in appendices near the back of the book. This information enhances understanding of the Ormus collection process at hand and the reader is to peruse these first (or read for content). Therefore, at the beginning of each chapter is a list of suggested appendices and others are also noted within the chapter. Appendices include the following: General Ormus Information (*Appendix VI*)

Basic Explanations of Each Process (*Appendix VII*)

Source Material for the Processes (*Appendix VIII*)

Chemicals Used in the Processes (*Appendix XIII*)

Ormus Collection Labware Choices *(Appendix XIV*)

Because learning Ormus collection processes is the focus, description of collection methods begins promptly and reading the remainder of this section is not a necessity.

C.E.

Information

The history of Ormus collected during Ormus collection methods may have both a recent and ancient origin.

What is the Recent Origin?

The history of our present day Ormus (manna) began when an Arizona agriculturist modifying his severely unproductive dirt with strong chemicals observed a “unique” compound form on top of the soil. Fortunately, the lineage of this “farmer” was a prosperous multi-generational agricultural family.

Prosperity would be required because investigating the “*what then is it*” of this material was challenging and ended up costing over eight million dollars!

The farmer's name is David Hudson and because of his efforts at analyzing the compound during the 1970s and 1980s, a “new” class of materials has been discovered (or re-discovered). Rediscovered *may* be a better term, as there is compelling evidence that knowledge of these materials date back as far as ancient Egypt (perhaps further). The content of many of David Hudson's lectures, where he outlines his findings, can be found on the Internet. (One site is *www.subtleenergies.com*.)

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David Hudson's research into the material that formed on his land led him to discover that his materials contained high levels of precious metal elements in an "*altered*" state. He assayed the presence of palladium, osmium, ruthenium, iridium and rhodium. The research demonstrated that "*precious metal elements*" (many are part of the "*platinum group elements*") can *naturally* form a "*different*" *atomic state.* Because of their "middling" location on the periodic table (being neither "metals" located on the far left nor "non-metals" located on the far right), these precious metal elements are termed "transitional" elements or "transition metals" and this may in some way explain how it is that they can show anomalous behavior such as entering into a different atomic state. The elements (thus far) known to create an altered state are: cobalt, nickel, copper, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, silver, osmium, iridium, platinum, gold and mercury.

David Hudson has said that these elements in their different state may be 10,000 times more abundant than their metallic counterparts! (*David Hudson transcripts.*) David Hudson coined this different atomic state a "high spin" state and demonstrated these strange atomic forms as being *naturally* forming. These elements display unexpected and anomalous characteristics related to the altered state of the molecule. These materials are monoatomic (one atom per molecule) and some say they may be diatomic (two atoms per molecule) and they are capable of forming "microclusters" of up to 200 or more atoms. The unexpected characteristics observed include "superconductivity", "superfluidity," "Josephson tunneling" and "magnetic levitation." (*David Hudson transcripts*.) It appears that David Hudson found an entirely new class of materials!

"*Superfluidity*" is a characteristic of the *David Hudson* materials. Superfluidity is defined as a liquid that flows without viscosity or inner friction. In order for this to occur, it is theorized that the *atoms or molecules* must all pair up into groups called bosons or "cooper pair" bosons and thus occupy the same "*resonance state*" ("*quantum state*"). (Elements with an even number of electrons consolidate into bosons while those with an odd number of electrons pair up into "cooper pair"

bosons.)

"*Magnetic levitation*" is another characteristic of the materials that David Hudson researched.

They levitate when in the presence of "*magnetic fields.* " The earth has a magnetic field (witness the mechanism of action of a compass). (Note: in Ormus collection processes, a postulation is that the Ormus (manna) is enticed to "stay put" by utilizing *sodium* which forms a "shielding"

crystalline structure around the Ormus and protects it from the magnetic field of the earth. It is noted that recipes of ancient alchemists show they also used the *sodium* molecule in a substance they called the "*secret fire*" - this is addressed later in the book.)

"*Josephson tunneling*" is characteristic of the *David Hudson* materials and allows them the ability to "tunnel" across impenetrable barriers. (Note: in Ormus collection processes, these include the containers that store the collected Ormus. Creating a crystalline structure with *sodium* during an Ormus collection process is thought to also nullify this effect and cause Ormus to "stay put."

One theory regarding how these materials form is that when the elements have entered into this

"*different*" state, they cease being able to form bonds that create "metal" and instead become the altered state. These materials are capable of forming *natural* micro-clusters with a characteristic of being able to disappear and avoid chemical detection by conventional means (the less conventional

"fractional evaporation" test does show them). (*David Hudson transcripts.*)

S E C T I O N 2 : T I M E T O L E A R N

David Hudson applied for patents of these materials and in his patent application, he named them "ORME:" "orbitally rearranged monatomic element." Over the decades, other names for these materials have evolved.

This is due in part to cause no infringement on the David Hudson patent applications. Therefore you may hear them referred to as: "*Ormus*,"" *M-state*,"" *manna*" and even "*doves*" or the "*the drop*" (the later two indicating the visual precipitate as it forms and drops out of solution during processes that form a precipitate).

Of the three anomalous characteristics displayed by the ORME material, "*superconductivity*" is perhaps the one that holds the most interest to humans. It has been found that superconductivity occurs in our body as well as in Ormus preparations, and when Ormus enters plants, animals and humans it seems to *cause a benefit to life*. The realization of the co-occurrence of *superconductivity* in the body and Ormus materials begs the question: what may result from this seemingly natural link between the ORME material and us? (Note: Until fairly recently, *superconductivity* occurred only after a sample material was brought to a very cold "absolute zero." The absolute zero temperature requirement made every day use of *superconductors* impractical.) Superconductivity of these materials occurring at *normal body temperatures, much higher than absolute zero*, conflicts with physics principles taught for decades. Consequently, the new knowledge caused a stir in the scientific community, although the general population largely was not aware of these findings. Since the time of David Hudson's work, new "quantum" physics theories have evolved and they encompass a paradigm that includes "*superconductivity*" and its effects in what has been termed the "*Quantum State*."

(Note: Scientific and detailed technical information on "orbitally rearranged monatomic elements," containing properties of "superconductivity," "superfluidity," "Josephson tunneling"

and "magnetic levitation" are found in books and on the web for those interested and willing to do the necessary work. Appendix IX lists some of these resources. David Hudson gave lectures that explained these concepts and the content of many of the lectures can be found on the Internet. One such site is www.subtleenergies.com.)

During the state of superconductivity, *sub-particles* in the atom or molecule pair up and

“groups of atoms” (called bosons or “cooper pair” bosons) “condense” into a single unified state (called a “Bose-Einstein Condensate”). These behave as a “*single*” atom, by “*resonance-coupling oscillation*” (resonating with others of its kind). *During the state of superconductivity, relaying of*

“information” is “instantaneous.” What is especially important in the explanation of superconductivity is that when the pairing of the molecules occurs (into bosons or “cooper pair” bosons), they cease behaving as

“particles” and begin to behave more like “light!” (Note: Ormus (manna) has demonstrated the presence of superconductive properties. Since *superconductivity occurs in the body,* it is felt that the

“*energy flow*” (a form of information) within every living cell is *enhanced*.

Therefore, the presence of superconductivity seems to cause a benefit to life. The greater

“energy flow” within every living cell allows for increased vigor in building, repairing and maintaining the body, the plant or the animal.

It is important in the discussion that the study of Ormus is at a scientific level first. The philosophy regarding Ormus is addressed later in the chapter.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Can there be an ancient origin?

David Hudson's research into the material that formed on his land also led him to another unique phenomenon. David Hudson studied the gold element in the laboratory and with manipulations turned it into a “white powder.” The gold became a white powder and stopped looking like a metal. It was also difficult to weigh because it could not reach a constant weight as the weight continued to change over a period of time. It was determined that the white powder was responding to the smallest of “*magnetic fields*” and thus by definition the white powder was exhibiting traits of a “superconductor.” (A superconductor is incredibly sensitive to even the smallest “*magnetic*

field” and can levitate or sink via this effect.) David Hudson's passionate interest in his quest led him to discover that in ancient history a *white powde* r has been spoken of. Here begins a story of the ancient origins involving material theorized to be “Ormus”. What David Hudson found was that “*white powder of gold*” stories went back to ancient civilizations in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley where the knowledge of the material was attributed to have been given by the Gods. (*David Hudson transcripts*.) Fifth Dynasty Egyptian writings on a pyramid tomb speak of the “Field of Mfkzt” as an otherworldly dimension. The walls in the Serabit temple contain the written word “mfkzt” which addresses a “mysterious” substance. The Rosetta stone speaks of mfkzt as a very valuable but unstable form of “stone.” In many ways, these descriptions match David Hudson's findings for his material.

The "Egyptian Book of the Dead (The Papyrus of Ani)" by E. A. Wallis Budge, page 35, speaks of tchefa food of the gods. (Spelled literally t'efaui.) This is the "bread of the presence of God."

In old kingdom Egypt it is called “the golden tear from the eye of Horus,” “that which issues from the mouth of the Creator” (that being spittle *not* the *word* of God) and “the semen of the Father in Heaven.” This material was fed to the pharaoh seeking terminal enlightenment of the afterlife.

At every stage of an ancient Egyptian ritual (hundreds of times), a repetitive question of “*what then is it*” is asked following a declarative statement. Such declarative statements include: “I am purified of all imperfections,” “What then is it.” “I ascend like the golden hawk of Horus;” “What then is it.” “I come by the immortals without dying;” “What then is it.” “I come before my father's throne,” “What then is it.” (*Lost Secrets of the Sacred Ark by Laurence Gardner*.) (The majority of our Ormus collection processes form an Ormus (manna) precipitate that is a white precipitate in liquid resembling the appearance of “spittle” or “semen.”) An analogy with semen also occurs in religious history. Religions inevitably remind a believer to cleanse, purify and prepare like a “bride in the bridal chamber.” All directives are preparations geared more towards the *coming* of God and less on what “happens” when God arrives. The Egyptian rite of passage (in old kingdom

Egypt) included taking the “semen of the Father in Heaven” for 30 days. (*David Hudson transcripts*)

So then, what may occur when God arrives after the cleansing, purifying and preparing? It is thought that when God arrives there is an “insemination” that causes *new life and growth*, which is experienced as a purification with the occurrence of regeneration. If so, this is an interesting and exciting prospect! (*David Hudson transcripts*.)

Because Moses and the Israelites lived and worked in Egypt for *centuries*, it is logical that they both knew of and called this material: “*what then is it*?” David Hudson has translated the word “Ma-na” as “What then is it” and it is an interesting correlation that the Israelites who were in the desert with Moses were fed “manna” that they also called “what then is it?”)

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The knowledge of the “what then is it” was pretty much destroyed in old kingdom Egypt when the Amalekites, known for great ferocity, entered the country and decimated it. The Israelites, however, who had recently left Egypt, may have carried the knowledge of the “what then is it” out of the country and that knowledge was safe until the destruction of the first temple. The Bible records Moses performing a gold process in Exodus 32:20. This verse describes burning the golden calf and preparing edible gold placed on water, which Moses caused the Israelites to drink.

The high priests who fled the destruction of the “first temple” (Temple of Solomon) by the Babylonians (587 BC) formed a desert community that much later went by the name of the

“Essene.” (*David Hudson transcripts and Lost Secrets of the Sacred Ark by L.Gardner*.) The “Essene” (circa 130BC-70 AD), the “Pharisees” and “Sadducees” were the three leading philosophical Jewish sects. The Essene was a philosophical healing community where mystics with knowledge of medicinal stones lived incredibly long lives, had a great understanding of astrology and possessed the ability of dream interpretation and divine revelation. They practiced the art of healing using knowledge from the

ancients and made a mysterious white powder from gold or seawater or earth. They called *any* white precipitate that came from their processes involving the "*secret fire*" and/or salt: "*Manna*" (these two substances are discussed later in the book.) The Essene culture placed a high value on these materials and Essene workshops have been discovered which show troughs that brought Dead Sea seawater into and out of the work area. (David Hudson has shown that Dead Sea seawater contains a high quantity of Ormus gold.) The Essene called their white precipitate "manna" and later alchemists called any of these white precipitates "doves." After the publication of a book titled *the Book of the Art of Distillation* (originally published 1500), the word "dove" became synonymous with something that had been

"distilled" and thus had "flown." (Note: A modern day alchemist choosing to be called "Essene" has termed all these materials "M-state," thus designating them as the "*meta-physical form*" or "*manna-form*" of the element.)

Alchemists, who lived after the publishing of *the Book of the Art of Distillation*, worked to produce a substance called the "Philosopher's Stone" or the "Elixir of Life." It is believed that our Ormus (manna) is related to the "manna" and "Philosophers Stone" of the past and indeed several of the Ormus collection processes include procedures that have been adapted from ancient alchemical texts. (Recommended texts relating to the Philosopher's stone include *The Secret Book* by Artephius; *Sacred Science* by R.A. Schwaller De Lubicz and *Le Mystere des Cathedrales* by Fulcanelli.)

Is this the Science behind a Mind/Body/Spirit Connection?

Superconductors always display a "*Meissner effect*" (or field). The existence of a "*light field*"

surrounding the human body is captured in Kirlian photography and postulated to be that field (called a "l *ight field*" or "*aura*") surrounding the human form. In the mind/body spirit community the "aura" is thought to demonstrate that we are composed of both a "*light*" body (called "subtle body," "spiritual body," "radiant body," "astral body" or "KA") and a "*physical*" body. When the *light body is well fed, it is said to grow into what*

it is meant to be. Beliefs regarding the ingestion of either the "*white powder*" spoken of in antiquity, the superconducting "ORME" material David Hudson discovered or the "*Ormus*" *manna* collected during an Ormus collection process can be

understood by phrases that have been used to describe the occurrence. Descriptive phrases are used such as: we "Swallow the Teacher of Righteousness:" "this is the light:" or "the light of the God force" and thus ingesting the material brings "the light of the God force within us." There is a nourishing of the "*light* body" and the belief is that this causes it to flourish to a point of *exceeding far out from the physical body*.

The Greeks and Egyptians believed that feeding the "Ka" (or light body) generated

"enlightenment" (an enlightened consciousness that intuits or feels insights or wisdoms that cause life to be more workable) In addition, you may have also experienced a person whom upon walking into a room *lit* it up with their *natural* presence. That person may have a strong "*animating* sprit" (the KA).

Other observations seen or felt when a strong "*light* body" is in place may be greater

"intuition" and a *knowing* of the presence of good or evil in people or rooms. In addition, there may be an openness of thinking receptive to higher "*innate*" wisdoms (after which wisdoms *are* received). A "willingness to be guided" can occur and if so then a greater *acceptance* of life as it presents itself is felt. Telepathy, healing by the "laying on of hands" or the projection of thoughts are also considered possibilities. *The core action responsible for this phenomenon is surmised to be interactions between this material in us (both naturally and in supplemented form) and the material in the*

"Quantum Field." These two areas are thought to be communicating via "resonance-coupling oscillation" (resonating with others of its kind) that

results in greater “flow of information” between the “*Quantum Field*” and our “*light body*.”

Final Thought

Now, the reader may subscribe to the possibility that Ormus collected from Ormus collection processes is of a “*benefit to life*” from a *scientific* standpoint, a *mind/body/spirit* standpoint or a *combination* of both. What is clearly observable is that pictures of plants before and after Ormus supplementation display increased growth and larger fruit and I have experienced this in plants on my own patio. This is compelling *visual* evidence suggestive that, at the very least, Ormus is in some manner enhancing *vitality* in biological systems.

SECTION THREE

Best Processes for the Ormus Collector

Live Oil Process

Lye (NaOH) Solution Preparation

Wet Process

Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) Preparation

Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

LIVE OIL PROCESS

Note: There are appendices that may have cross-referencing information to that in the “Live Oil Process” chapter.

These appendices include:

“List of Ormus Resources and Supplies,”

“Common Measurement Conversions,”

“Best Practices Labware Choices”

Labware and Supplies to perform a “Live Oil Process”

“Grape seed” oil, sea salt *or* Ormus (manna) *or* “drawn” seawater (from the ocean), glass container (with non-metallic top), aluminum foil, paper towels, flat strainer or funnel, filters (*unbleached coffee filters*).

If using Ormus (manna) precipitate or seawater as the Ormus source material a barrel syringe or turkey baster (the type with the bulb at the end not the brush) is helpful.

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the stability of Ormus in source material or finished Ormus product, it is prudent to keep the work and storage area six feet or more away from them. For more information, see “Labware Choices - Aluminum Foil.”

(Appendix XIV.)

Definition

This process infuses Ormus from sea salt or Ormus precipitate (manna) or "drawn" seawater (from the ocean) *into* oil. The infused oil is termed "Live Oil." Depending on the oil chosen, the

"Live Oil" may be *ingested*, applied *topically* or *both*. (This process is performed *most often* on *sea salt and oil*.)

Information

Appearance: The Ormus in "Live Oil" cannot be seen. The Ormus product looks and feels like oil.

Because the "Live Oil Process" is quick, easy and provides a good Ormus product, the average Ormus collector often performs it. For these reasons, this method of collection is the first one described.

"Live Oil" can be made at *any time or on any day of the year*. To alchemists, there *is* an ideal time for an Ormus collection process and this is three days before a full moon or an equinox as these are energetically active times. Some say that the Ormus product produced during these time frames is exceptional. For detailed information, see "Moon Chart." (Appendix X.) **Ormus is thought to have an affinity for oil and this is the basis of the "Live Oil Process."**

"Grape seed" oil may be the *best* oil to choose since both the *grape* and the *grape's seed* are said to be good Ormus sources. (Note: it may be beneficial to chew the grape's seeds when eating grapes.) Because grape seeds are considered a good source of Ormus, *Grape seed oil* can be considered a form of "live" oil by itself. *Grape seed oil can be either ingested or used topically*. If

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“Kosher” grape seed oil can be located, that brand should be exceptional since the amount of processing done to foods in kosher products is minimal.

Examples of other oils include flax seed, olive, coconut and hemp.

(I have given a massage therapist two “Live Oil” products for evaluation. One made with Sesame Seed oil and sea salt, and the other made with Grape Seed oil and sea salt. She especially enjoyed the “Live Oil” made with Grape Seed oil explaining how she could feel energy going through her hands with the Grape Seed oil and that her hands generated a lot of heat.) The following information about “Olive” oil can make you a well-informed oil purchaser of oil from any source: “First Cold Pressed” olive oil contains mashed olives (including the seed) that have undergone a “first press.” (The material is not heated.) The “California Olive Oil Council”

is in the process of developing industry standards. Under current manufacturing processes the olives called “First Cold Press” may contain older olives that have started to oxidize (over ripen) with a resultant decrease in shelf life. The shelf life of properly prepared “Olive” oil is two years from the date of processing and better brands list the date of processing on the label. A “Seal of Approval” by the “California Olive Oil Council” is due on approved bottles of olive oil sometime in the future. For an approved list of oil suppliers visit their website at *www.cooc.com.*

(*Olive oil is used as “finishing oil” in food and for topical use*. Olive oil is not used for cooking purposes as heat causes a breakdown of the oil's profile [perhaps peanut oil may be best suited for cooking]. Finishing oil is added to pasta or cooked hamburgers, in salad, on bread, etc. Olive oil can also be applied topically.)

Perform the Process

“Live Oil Process from Sea Salt”

The “Live Oil Process” can be performed using oil plus dry sea salt as the Ormus source material.

Be sure the dry sea salt is *known* to contain Ormus. To confirm this, perform an Ormus collection method called the “Wet Process” on sea salt. If Ormus is present, a precipitate forms (the precipitate contains the Ormus). Dead Sea salt is often used as the sea salt source in the “Live Oil Process.” Celtic sea salt is also used and any natural sea salt can be chosen as well. For more information, see “Sources for the Ormus Processes.” (Appendix VIII.) **Place 1/2 sea salt and 1/2 Grape Seed oil to the top of a glass jar with a non-metallic lid**. (The dry natural sea salt is to have no anti-caking agent or coloring added.) *Leave no room for air*. If the lid is metal, first place a layer of plastic wrap over the top of the glass container. This acts as a barrier between the metal lid and the “Live Oil.” (Metal is not to come in contact with the “Live Oil” product.)

Shake the jar vigorously 21 times and then let the sea salt settle for a few minutes.

Repeat this nine times. The reason the jar is shaken 21 times is because 21 is a “Fibonacci” series number and the number nine, representing three sets of three, is also a Fibonacci series number.

(Fibonacci Series: This series of numbers appears in every corner of the natural world. These numbers are found, among other areas, as defining how a nautilus shell grows, how sunflower seeds are distributed in the flower cone and in the number of petals on flowers from such families as the daisy, the rose and all the flowers of the edible fruit bearing plants. The Fibonacci series

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is a measurable link between art, science and spirituality; and it has been suggested to include them in the “Live Oil Process.”)

After the final shake and settling, the “Live Oil Process” is considered complete. The “Live Oil” product can be filtered or used immediately and some have said to allow the oil and sea salt to settle as long as 24 hours for fullest infusion.

Separate the Grape Seed oil from the sea salt using a single (oil) wetted coffee filter or two of them stacked together. Wet with oil first and change to a new filter when the pores clog. The sea salt filtered from the "Live Oil" can be used as a "skin scrub" or a "bath salt." Some suggest leaving the salt in the oil as it does not dissolve and once the oil is used, oily salt remains on the bottom. This oily salt finds use as a body scrub, facial scrub or bath salt. (Caution: If placed in a tub of water, the bottom of the tub will be slippery.)

"Live Oil Process from Ormus (manna)"

The "Live Oil Process" can also be performed using oil and Ormus (manna) collected when performing an Ormus collection process. The Ormus is often the Ormus (manna) collected during a "Wet Process." Ormus collected from other Ormus collection processes is *not* used because less volume of Ormus is collected from other Ormus collection processes *and* those processes cost more (in terms of time, effort and price of materials).

Perform a "Wet Process" on Dead Sea salt. (Other natural sea salts can be chosen in place of Dead Sea salt.)

Draw the Ormus (manna) up from the bottom of the container. Wash the Ormus (manna) *one* time only (not the three times as is usually done.)

Place 1/2 Ormus (manna) and 1/2 Grape Seed oil to the top of a glass jar with a non-metallic lid. *Leave no room for air.* If the lid is metal, first place a layer of plastic wrap over the top of the glass container. This acts as a barrier between the metal lid and the "Live Oil." (Metal is not to come in contact with the "Live Oil" product.) Because effort was expended to collect Ormus from a "Wet Process," it makes sense to choose *Grape Seed oil when making "Live Oil" from Ormus* (manna).

Shake the jar vigorously 21 times and then let the Ormus (manna) settle for a few minutes.

Repeat this nine times. The reason for these specific numbers has been explained above.

After the final shake and settling, the "Live Oil Process" is considered *complete.* The "Live Oil"

product can be filtered immediately and some have said to allow the oil and Ormus to settle as long as 24 hours for fullest infusion.

Separate the Grape Seed oil from the Ormus (manna) using a single (oil) wetted coffee filter or two of them stacked together. Wet with oil first and change to a new filter when the pores clog.

(Note: The Ormus (manna) filtered from the "Live Oil" can be used as a *poultice* on pest bites,

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psoriasis and bruises. The poultice is made by mixing the filtered Ormus (manna) with dry oatmeal, applying it to the skin area, covering and then allowing it to set.) **Allow the "Live Oil" time to fully** *settle away* **from any water that came from the Ormus (manna.)** The Ormus (manna) contains a small portion of water and some of this water is now in the "Live Oil." The "Live Oil" and this little bit of water completely separate from each other and display a clear line of demarcation between them. *It is important that the finished "Live Oil"*

product contains no water as water is a *nurturing* medium and when stored with oil becomes a breeding ground for microbes. Microbe cultures can grow in this medium and would make the

"Live Oil" undesirable for ingestion or topical application. In addition, the presence of water makes oil less stable and causes it to become rancid more quickly.

Draw off the "Live Oil" floating over the water with an oral baby syringe, turkey baster or marinating syringe (without the needle).

Stop as the "Live Oil" line gets close to the water line even if this means that some of the "Live Oil" is discarded. (Now, this last bit of "Live Oil" containing that small bit of water can be used right now - perhaps topically.)

"Live Oil Process from Seawater"

The "Live Oil Process" can be performed using oil plus "drawn" seawater (from the ocean) as the Ormus source material. (for more information see Appendix XX)

Filter the seawater and then boil gently for 10-15 minutes. (It is important to boil the seawater because seawater contains living (organic) microorganisms that will putrefy in the finished "Live Oil"

product.)

Place 1/2 boiled seawater (while it is still warm) and 1/2 Grape Seed oil to the top of a glass jar with a non-metallic lid. *Leave no room for air.* If the lid is metal, first place a layer of plastic wrap over the top of the glass container. This acts as a barrier between the metal lid and the "Live Oil." (Metal is not to come in contact with the "Live Oil" product.)

Shake the jar vigorously 21 times and then let the seawater settle for a few minutes.

Repeat this shake and settle nine times. The reason for these specific numbers has been explained above.

After the final shake and settling, the "Live Oil Process" is considered *complete.* The "Live Oil"

product can be separated from the seawater immediately. Some allow the oil and seawater to settle as long as 24 hours for fullest infusion.

Separating the Ormus source material from the "Live Oil" when made with seawater is performed differently. The task is *to separate the "Live Oil" from seawater, leaving no water in the "Live Oil" product.* There is no need to filter for particulate matter as seawater has been filtered prior to beginning

the “Live Oil Process” and “Grape Seed” oil is particulate-free at time of purchase.

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Allow the “Live Oil” and seawater to fully settle away from each other. The oil and water completely separate from each other and display a clear line of demarcation between them. It is important that no water remain in the finished “Live Oil” product to provide a breeding ground for microbes. (This has been explained previously.) In addition, the presence of water makes the oil less stabile and causes it to become rancid more quickly.

Draw off the Ormus infused Grape Seed oil floating over the seawater with an oral baby syringe, turkey baster or marinating syringe (without the needle).

Stop as the oil line gets close to the water line even if this means that some of the “Live Oil” is discarded. (Now, this last bit of “Live Oil” containing that small bit of water can be used right now - perhaps topically.)

Storage

A theory holds that “Live Oil” contains Ormus in its “free” state. Ormus has moved to the oil from the Ormus source material because Ormus is thought to have an affinity for oil. (Some feel that Ormus in its pure state is an oil.) Other Ormus collection processes thought to contain Ormus in the “free” state are the “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” and “Vortex Water Trap,”

“Concord Grape Process” and “Dew Collection Process.”

Because the Ormus in “Live Oil” is in a “free” state, some have said that the Ormus can

“wander off” more easily and therefore a suggestion is to store “Live Oil” away from sunlight and electromagnetic waves such as those associated with refrigerators or TVs. Because the Ormus is in a “free to roam” state, the length of storage time is lessened (in comparison to Ormus collection

processes that make a precipitate), and it has been suggested to use the “Live Oil”

within 30 days.

Store the “Live Oil” in a glass container with a tight fitting *non- metallic* **lid.** If the lid *is* metal, first place a layer of plastic wrap over the top of the glass container. This acts as a barrier between the metal lid and the “Live Oil.” Plastic containers are *not* suggested for storage because the pores of plastic are larger - possibly making it easier for the Ormus to tunnel out.

“Live Oil” is a *nutritive* product and can support the growth of bacteria and fungi (mold is a fungi.) Keep the “Live Oil” storage container free of these contaminants by drawing out what is to be used into a separate container first to ensure that the stock container remains uncontaminated.

Wrap the “Live Oil” container in aluminum foil. Keep the container away from sunlight.

For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum.” (Appendix XIV.) Containers of “Live Oil” are *always* wrapped in aluminum foil, stored out of sunlight and at least six feet from EMF wave producing appliances. Store the containers away from all forms of light, the most offending of which is UV rays (sunlight). The aluminum foil wrap seems to help

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retard scalar (spin) fields and provide some shielding from radio frequency waves. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil.” (Appendix XIV.)

Use the “Live Oil” within 30 days.

Final Thought

The uses for “Live Oil” are many and varied. Use it on food (when edible oil, such as “Grape Seed” and “Olive” oil, has been used.) For example, add

it as “finishing” oil to salads and cooked vegetables. Use “Live Oil” topically for skin care such as softening the skin and during massages.

(If used for the latter application, both the client and the massage therapist benefit.) When used on the soles of the feet, it penetrates through the skin quickly because of the large pores in that location. Some feel that “Live Oil” is helpful for painful conditions such as arthritis, neuropathy and sunburn.

“Live Oil” can be enhanced with the addition of a good quality “essential oil,” either alone or in combination. If the “Live Oil” is for food preparation, essential oils such as thyme, sage, rosemary, lemon, garlic, pepper, oregano, black cumin, carrot seed and marjoram are recommendations. If the “Live Oil” is for topical use essential oils such as lavender, frankincense or myrrh, grapefruit, helichrysum rose, cedar, geranium, hyssop and ylang ylang are popular.

When choosing an essential oil, select a fragrance that is pleasing to you. This is as important as the essential oils listed beneficial qualities or its popularity. For essential oil sources see “Resources and Supplies.” (Appendix I.)

The most potent “Live Oil” produced is when Ormus (manna) has been used as the Ormus source material. The next potent is that made with sea salt and the least potent is that made with seawater. The potency of the “Live Oil” product directly correlates to the Ormus content in the source material. Since Ormus in manna is concentrated, the “Live Oil” made with it is thought the most potent. Sea salt is less concentrated and seawater even less.

NOTES:

“When the student is ready,

a master will come”

old saying from India

S E C T I O N 3 : B E S T P R O C E S S E S F O R T H E A V E R A G E O R M U S C O L L E C T O R

LYE (Sodium Hydroxide, NaOH) SOLUTION PREPARATION

Note: There are appendices that have cross-referencing information to that in this chapter. These include: “List of Ormus Resources and Supplies,” “Common Measurement Conversions,” “Best Practices Labware Choices”

Labware and Supplies to make lye solution

(Food grade) sodium hydroxide (granules, crystals or pellets preferred over powder), distilled water, glass container (borosilicate glass preferred), measuring cup, measuring spoon, plastic stirrer (or borosilicate glass), catch basin, safety clothing/equipment and HDPE storage bottle.

For more information, see “Labware Choices.” (Appendix XIV.)

As a safety measure, always place containers used in the process into a larger non-metallic catch basin (*in case of leakage or breakage*). For example: A (new) cat litter box or the bottom of an under-the-bed storage container.

CAUTION!!

Note: Cautions are a form of education so that you may work with lye in awareness and respect not fear.

Lye (sodium hydroxide, NaOH) is a “caustic.” It is also a caustic agent and if it is in contact with eyes, it can damage them by rendering the cornea

opaque, a form of eye damage that is irreparable. If lye gets into eyes, flush the eyeball with water immediately and seek medical attention if the burning persists.

If lye contacts skin it hurts and damages it. If lye contacts clothes, it damages them. If lye gets onto your clothes or body, immediately flush the area with lots of water and seek medical attention if necessary.

It is very helpful to work near a sink, faucet or other source of wash water.

The area must be well-ventilated as breathing fumes from lye is harmful and can damage air passages and the lungs. Lye solution creates caustic fumes. Do not breathe in these fumes.

Handle lye with adequate ventilation such as a laboratory range hood vented outside or conduct the work outside. It is advisable to keep a spray bottle of distilled white vinegar handy to use against spills.

For more information and cautions when using lye, see “The Chemicals of the Processes.”

(Appendix XIII.)

When working with lye, or any chemical, avoid touching your face or rubbing your eyes. Do not handle around food. Do not dump wastewater on the ground. Lye is general y safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the lye directly into the drain and don't mix it with any acid that may be in the drain as it can react explosively.

When working with lye, please wear goggles or a ful -face visor (an industrial face protector), neoprene gloves and a PVC lab apron as well as protective clothing such as long sleeves and long pants.

Keep children and pets away from the work area and do not leave it unattended. Even if no one is around, an unsuspecting person could venture by and be at risk.

Glass can shatter with hot liquids. Allow lye solution that has been prepared time to cool prior to pouring it into another glass container.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Definition

Oxidized metals make a “pH basic” material. For example, lye (sodium hydroxide) is an oxidized metal. (Sodium [Na+] is the metal). The chemical formula of sodium hydroxide is NaOH and it is a caustic (an alkaline substance). **An alkaline substance has a pH of greater than pH 7 and an acidic substance has a pH of less than pH 7.** A pH of pH 7 is termed neutral.

Information

Appearance: Lye solution looks like clear liquid.

Because lye is a caustic it can hurt us if handled improperly (see above). Some express concern about using a chemical that they consider toxic in a process whose product may be ingested. Following is an answer to this concern:

In the “Wet Process” lye is added to arrive at a “target” pH point (that point is pH 10.78) during which the Ormus (manna) precipitate can form and fall out of solution (lye does not act as a reagent in the “Wet process.”) (A reagent is a substance used in a “chemical reaction” for the purpose of producing other substances that exhibit distinctly different characteristics.) *In the*

“Wet Process” any un-reacted lye solution that was added during the work is rinsed out during purifying (washing). Therefore its presence is “gone.”

In a *dry* Ormus collection process, lye acts as a reagent in the process. (A reagent produces other substances during a “chemical reaction.”) *It is understood that in all the dry Ormus collection processes lye solution used in the process “changes” by means of a” chemical reaction” from lye*

(NaOH) to harmless salty (NaCl) water that is rinsed out and its presence gone during the rinsing step.

Lye is central to the Ormus collection processes because it reacts with *all* the kingdoms of the earth: the animal, the vegetable and the mineral. This makes lye extremely useful as it can be used in all of its *pure* forms to interact with every Ormus source material. The *pure* forms of lye include *granular, pellet* and *flake* (flake form not preferred). **Do not use lye mixtures as might be found in toilet bowl cleaners and etc.**

For the Ormus collection processes, a 12.5% lye *solution* made from *solid* pure lye (crystals, pellets, granular or powder form) is used. This is the same strength of lye solution used in all the Ormus collection processes that form a precipitate.

Potassium Hydroxide (KOH, potash lye) can be chosen in place of Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH) however sodium hydroxide is favored. We prefer sodium hydroxide because it is both less costly and stronger than potassium hydroxide. (Therefore less sodium hydroxide is used in an Ormus collection process because 56 parts of potassium hydroxide are required to perform what 40 parts of sodium hydroxide performs.)

Make sure you understand the procedure and are prepared with your equipment and supplies before you start.

Do not work with lye in fear. *Work with lye in" respect" not "fear."* The emotions surrounding fear also cause a mind to "close off;" this results in making the steps of a procedure very difficult to absorb.

S E C T I O N 3 : B E S T P R O C E S S E S F O R T H E A V E R A G E O R M U S C O L L E C T O R

Perform the Process

Choose an appropriately sized glass container (borosilicate glass suggested and preferred). This work generates heat and borosilicate glass withstands heat changes (without cracking) better than regular glass. *Place a*

catch basin under the glass container. For more information, see Appendix XIV

and Appendix I.

Select a working area that is well ventilated preferably outside in the open air. Do not breathe in the lye fumes.

The solid pure lye (crystals, pellets, granular or powder) is carefully added to distilled water and *never the other way around***.** Adding water to lye causes sputtering, splashing and boiling.

(Use *only* distilled water.)

Stir to mix the lye with the distilled water. Use only a plastic utensil or glass stirring rod. These are the amounts of lye and distilled water needed.

Add:

1 level tablespoon food grade lye to 1/2 cup distilled water

Or

2 level tablespoons food grade lye to 1cup distilled water

1/2 cup food grade lye to 1quart distilled water

Or

2 cups (1 pound) food grade lye to 1gallon distilled water

The above measurements reflect the standard ratio of lye to distilled water and this is a 1/8 dilution ratio. *This is the dilution rate used in all Ormus collection processes.* This dilution ratio is especially good when using a large quantity of seawater in the “Wet Process” (one gallon or more) because these are *strong* concentrations of lye solution.

When performing a “Wet Process” on **small quantities (less than one gallon) of seawater it may be advantageous to use a more dilute solution by mixing 1/2 tablespoon of lye to one cup of distilled water.** This gives a person more control of the resultant pH rise with each addition of lye solution.

Standardize the concentration of lye solution made so there can be a feel for how reactive the lye solution is when used in the “Wet Process.” Standardized concentrations also make it easier to analyze results from multiple ongoing experiment documentation reports. For more information, see Appendix XI.

(Note: lye flakes have less volume than granules, pellets or crystals because they are a fluffy and less dense form of lye. If lye *flakes* are used, measure *125gm of lye flakes per quart of distilled water.*

Weigh the lye flakes on a weight scale because the “Measurement Conversions” listed in Appendix XII are not accurate for fluffy less dense flakes. For this reason, it is preferred that lye crystals, granules or pellets be purchased. However if you have lye flakes, the Ormus collection process is not going to be hampered: it is only that the 125gm of the lye *flakes* need to be weighed on a scale.)

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

After adding the lye to distilled water, **the liquid becomes warm then hot. This has been known to break the glass container.** Always use a catch basin.

You may assume the heat generated when lye is added to distilled water is a *chemical* reaction, but it is not. Sodium hydroxide is *dissolving* into water. *Dissolving substances into liquid, results in a solution while a “chemical reaction” results in new compounds.* Lye *dissolves* in the water and separates into Na+ and OH- that move around the water freely as a *solution*. A *chemical* reaction occurs when a new third substance forms out of the initial two and the *new* third substance exhibits distinctly different characteristics.

We experience a *chemical* reaction during all the Ormus *dry* collection processes. This is explained so you may appreciate the reaction occurring in the Ormus processes on a different level.

A chemical reaction results in new compounds. In the *dry* Ormus processes, *hydrochloric acid* is added to *lye* solution and this is discussed later. Two *new* compounds form: *salt and water*. This is why the solution at the end of any of the *dry* processes is *salty*!

Here is the chemical equation for those who are interested:

$HCl + NaOH = NaCl + H2O$

Storage

Store in an HDPE plastic bottle once the lye solution has cooled, The HDPE bottle that has a plastic triangle on the bottom and the number 2 inside the triangle is the type to use. Do not store in glass because lye eats away at it and, with time, weakens the glass. (Note that while performing an Ormus process, the lye solution can be placed in glass containers.) **Label the bottle of lye solution "Lye (NaOH) - Poison"** so the bottle is not confused with something else.

Store the bottle in a plastic catch basin. This is a safety measure against possible leaks.

Final Thought

The ancients called lye solution the "Secret Fire" because of the chemical burning that lye produces. You feel the heat when the lye is first added to the water however, this heat continues at a *chemical* level. This secret fire is useful in the *dry* Ormus collection processes as the chemical burning of the Ormus source material releases the Ormus attached to it. (The same chemical *principle* finds use when lye dissolves clogged hair in the drain of a tub. The lye solution is chemically "burning" the hair and thereby disaggregating it.) As mentioned earlier, potassium hydroxide solution may be chosen in place of a sodium hydroxide solution and ancient alchemists

depicted the potassium hydroxide solution as a “lion.” Ancient alchemists knew both sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide as the secret fire and when the two were used together, they were referred to as the “double” secret fire.

S E C T I O N 3 : B E S T P R O C E S S E S F O R T H E A V E R A G E O R M U S C O L L E C T O R

In fact, ancient alchemists have described the secret fire in this manner: “…a Fiery Water, an uncompounded and immortal *ens*, which is penetrative, resolving all things into their first Liquid Matter, nor can anything resist its power, for it acteth without any reaction from the patient, nor doth it suffer from anything but its equal, by which it is brought into subjucation: but after it hath dissolved all other things, it remaineth entire in its former nature, and is of the same virtue after a thousand operations as at the first.” (*Collectanea Chemica by Eirenaeus Philalethes et al.* 1893.) There are tools that can add controlled amounts of lye solution to the seawater in a “Wet Process.” These include *glass eyedropper bottles, oral baby syringes and (HDPE) plastic bottles with an elongated spout cap.* A measuring cup can also be used to add lye solution when working with a large volume of seawater in the “Wet Process” (five or more gallons of seawater).

(As a point of interest: Both sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide can be made from wood ash and water. The process involves leaching metallic oxides from the burned ash of hardwood trees into the water.)

(In the past, Red Devil® Lye was a popular brand within the Ormus community.

Consequently, there is a possibility that the name may be mentioned by any who are not aware that the company re-formulated the product and it now contains a *mixture* of ingredients and not just pure lye (sodium hydroxide). Therefore, *Red Devil® Lye is not to be used* in Ormus collection processes.)

Government, through its bureaus, departments and agencies, controls many areas of life.

They have determined to make it difficult (not impossible) to procure lye. Therefore, you may have to work to procure a lye source. For more information, see Appendix I.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

NOTES:

“Alchemy is one part art, one part science.”

S E C T I O N 3 : B E S T P R O C E S S E S F O R T H E A V E R A G E O R M U S C O L L E C T O R

WET PROCESS

Note: There are appendices that have cross-referencing information to that in this chapter. These include:

“List of Ormus Resources and Supplies,” “Common Measurement Conversions,”

“Best Practices Labware Choices,” “pH Meter” and

“Seawater Collection with Pump and Filter,”

For “Lye Solution Preparation” see previous chapter.

Labware and supplies to perform a “Wet Process”.

Sea salt or “drawn” seawater, lye solution, distilled water,

pH meter, aluminum foil, barrel syringe or baster, flat

strainer or funnel, filters (*unbleached* coffee filters), enamel pan or stainless steel pan, focus beam flashlight,

heat source, measuring cup, plastic catch basin, stirrer of

plastic or borosilicate glass (stainless steel *not* preferred), safety clothing/equipment and container made of HDPE

plastic or borosilicate glass (regular glass may also be

used). Do *not* use leaded glass (lead may contaminate the product). Therefore, if you have a leaded crystal punch

bowl that seems to be a good size for the process, don't use

it because lead or iron contamination is not desired.

Store the finished Ormus (manna) in HDPE plastic. Long-

term storage of lye solution is in HDPE plastic containers

however during the Ormus collection process, it can be

placed in HDPE plastic or glass containers. For more

Manna from a “Wet Process” settling to

information, see Appendix XIV.

the bottom of a beaker filled to the

As a safety measure, always place containers used in

500ml. mark. (Note: The Ormus

the process into a larger non-metallic catch basin (*in case* precipitate doesn't always have to be

of leakage or breakage). For example: A (new) cat litter box white. The color can vary with different

or the bottom of an under-the-bed storage container.

Ormus source materials used.)

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no

interference on the stability of Ormus in source material

or the manna (precipitate), it is prudent to keep the work and storage area 6 feet or more away from them. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil.” (Appendix XIV.) **Definition**

Because the Ormus source material is wet, this collection method is termed the “Wet Process.”

The object of the “Wet Process” is to have a precipitate form and then fall out of

“reconstituted” sea or “drawn” seawater (from the ocean) by adding lye solution until the pH rises to a maximum of 10.78. This is an actual target point maximum pH and should not be exceeded. The precipitate that forms contains Ormus and is termed: manna or the wet precipitate. In a way we are harvesting or concentrating the Ormus that is present in the seawater.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

CAUTION!!

Note: Cautions are a form of education so that you may work with lye in awareness and respect not fear.

Lye (sodium hydroxide, NaOH) is a “caustic.” It is also a caustic agent and if it is in contact with eyes, it can damage them by rendering the cornea opaque, a form of eye damage that is irreparable. If lye gets into eyes, flush the eyeball with water immediately and seek medical attention if the burning persists.

If lye contacts skin it hurts and damages it. If lye contacts clothes, it damages them. If lye gets onto your clothes or body, immediately flush the area with lots of water and seek medical attention if necessary.

It is very helpful to work near a sink, faucet or other source of wash water.

The area must be well-ventilated as breathing fumes from lye is harmful and can damage air passages and the lungs. Lye solution creates caustic fumes. Do not breathe in these fumes.

Handle lye with adequate ventilation such as a laboratory range hood vented outside or conduct the work outside. It is advisable to keep a spray bottle of distilled white vinegar handy to use against spills.

For more information and cautions when using lye, see “The Chemicals of the Processes.”

(Appendix XIII.)

When working with lye, or any chemical, avoid touching your face or rubbing your eyes. Do not handle around food. Do not dump wastewater on the ground. Lye is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the lye directly into the drain and don't mix it with any acid that may be in the drain as it can react explosively.

When working with lye, please wear goggles or a full-face visor (an industrial face protector), neoprene gloves and a PVC lab apron as well as protective clothing such as long sleeves and long pants.

Keep children and pets away from the work area and do not leave it unattended. Even if no one is around, an unsuspecting person could venture by and be at risk.

Glass can shatter with hot liquids. Allow lye solution that has been prepared time to cool prior to pouring it into another glass container.

Information

Appearance:The collected Ormus is observed as a fluffy white precipitate in clear liquid.

After the “Live Oil Process,” the “Wet Process” is the easiest method for collecting Ormus.

A pH meter is used in the process to measure “pH.” Use an accurate meter and determine the accuracy with a standard pH buffer solution. These standard buffers are often included with pH meters or purchased separately.

Ormus (manna) can be collected at any time or on any day of the year. To alchemists, there *is* an ideal time for the collection of Ormus (manna) from Ormus source material and this is three days *before* a full moon or an equinox. These are energetically active times during the year and some have said that Ormus (manna) collected during these periods is exceptional. To facilitate performing a “Wet Process” (or any Ormus process) during an energetically active period gather the Ormus source material and supplies *three* days prior to the day of the event. The procedure during an *ideal* time frame involves *precipitating* the Ormus three days prior to the day of the event, allowing it to be *settling* the night *prior* to the event followed by purifying (rinsing) it beginning the day *after* the event. For more information, see “Moon Chart.” (Appendix X.) By doing an

S E C T I O N 3 : B E S T P R O C E S S E S F O R T H E A V E R A G E O R M U S C O L L E C T O R

Ormus process during one or two of these energetically active times of the year you can with a large enough volume of seawater (Ormus source

material), procure enough Ormus (manna) for use during the entire year.

When performing a “Wet Process” as much as 20% of the liquid can form a precipitate.

Some evaluate the amount of precipitate after eight hours and some after 12 hours. (There is no consensus at this time.) After 24 hours, the precipitated amount may appear less as it settles with time.

The “Wet Process” can be finished in one sitting but does not need to be completed in one sitting. You can take a week to do the precipitation part of the “Wet Process” by checking the pH

daily to see if the pH has gone down from the target pH of 10.78. If it has, you know more Ormus (manna) has been collected. (Add more lye solution to arrive at the target pH, and additional Ormus precipitate may form.) Continued daily checking of the pH is not a necessity and when the pH target is met during the first sitting, the process may be considered finished. I can suggest you check the pH the next day to ensure it did not rise instead! This has happened to me. The pH rose to well above pH 10.78. I cannot explain how this occurred. While it may be the garage was hot from the summer heat, it is also known that Ormus collection processes are based on chemistry and “energetic phenomena” sometimes not explainable. Therefore, check the pH each day the precipitate is allowed to stand overnight. If the pH exceeds pH 10.78, undesirable material *may* be in the precipitate (if they were present in the source material).

Now if while making (or washing) the precipitate, it is forgotten and weeks later has mold in it -give it to the plants - do not “eat” it. For information, see “Manna Use in Agriculture.”

(Appendix XXI.)

Dr. Massaru Emoto has shown that sound, words and thought influence water. (Therefore, it is important to be aware of your way of being and verbalizing when preparing the source material, making the manna or purifying it.) (*Messages from Water* by Emoto.) Distilled water is the

standard water used in the process. The distilled water may be placed in sunlight to “charge” it (some have said for an hour and a half). Once the distilled water has been in the sun, it can be expected to hold its vibrational resonance - sometimes called *charge* or *charge frequency* - for three days (some say seven days). For more information, see “Vedic Alchemy” (Section Eight). (It is not vital to the Ormus process that the distilled water is placed in the sun.) **The Ormus source material in a “Wet Process” is “artificial” sea or “drawn” seawater.**

Artificial sea is a “reconstituted” sea made by dissolving natural sea salt with distilled water.

The terminology used from here on is reconstituted sea when referring to artificial sea.

Do not use table salt or any salt with anti-caking (anti-clumping) agents or coloring agents added. Many feel that Celtic sea salt contains a more balanced mix of the different Ormus elements and therefore this sea salt may make the overall best Ormus (manna) from a sea salt source. The Dead Sea has more of some Ormus elements such as gold, as well as a lot of magnesium. Because of its magnesium content, the Ormus (manna) yield from Dead Sea salt by volume is more than the yield of Celtic sea salt by volume. The salt from other seas can also be chosen. For more information, see “Sources for the Ormus Processes-Sea Salt.” (Appendix VIII.)

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

PERCENTAGE OF M-STATE ELEMENTS IN PRECIPITATE

FROM VARIOUS SEA WATERS

Water Source

Gold

Rhodium

Iridium

Magnesium

Dead Sea

70%

-

-

30%

Salt Lake

19%

30%

5%

46%

Pacific

8-14%

30%

6-9%

?

Every ocean has its own unique Ormus value. Courtesy B. Cart[er (](www.subtleenergies.com)
[www.subtleenergies.com)](www.subtleenergies.com)

(Other interesting chart comparisons are at this site)

Information on sea salt is in Appendix VIII under “Sea Salt” and information on purchasing sea salt can be located in Appendix I: “Sea Salt.”

Once distilled water is added to the sea salt, it becomes *reconstituted sea* and the theory holds that Ormus binds tightly to the crystalline salt structure. If there was Ormus in the sea salt, it is now in the *reconstituted sea* and is freer to travel (leave). A suggestion has been made to use the reconstituted sea in a timely manner to perform a “Wet Process”.

(An experiment using Morton® Safe-T-Salt Rock Salt as the Ormus source material was performed. Morton® Safe-T-Salt Rock Salt is sold in large bags and used to de-ice steps and walkways during the winter months. This salt originates from an ancient seabed deep under the earth. It is so old that while there is little Ormus left in it (there was very little Ormus (manna) precipitate) the fact that there is any left in the ancient salt at all is fascinating. This experiment is mentioned for a couple reasons. First, the Ormus community needs to find new Ormus source materials and a part of the search begins with mulling over potential source materials. Choosing to try Morton® Safe-T-Salt Rock Salt as an Ormus source material is an example of work done by an Ormus researcher to determine if this material may be a good source of Ormus (it wasn't). The example shows how once Ormus collection processes are learned - you are capable of investigating potential Ormus source materials. The *knowledge* of the Ormus collection processes is the beginning of a *new* relationship with the Ormus community as you have become equipped to continue the search for new Ormus source materials. In this manner, you have become a researcher! Therefore, be open to the idea of exploring potential Ormus sources. Remember: *If a source is non-toxic, the Ormus (manna) is non*-toxic and if you don't know if the source is non-toxic, first have an analysis done on it and/or the Ormus that forms from it. For information on having a source or precipitate analyzed, see Appendices l and VIII.

The pH of “drawn” seawater is fairly standard at about pH 7.8 to pH 8.4. The pH range occurs because different areas of the ocean have varying factors. Often when seawater is collected from deep or mid ocean levels, the pH is around 7.4 to pH 7.8. As one draws water closer to reefs, the calcium carbonate and calcium hydroxide in the reef acts like a base by adding OH^- to the seawater and this can raise the pH of the water to as high as pH 8.4.

Now, in generalized terms, this is one theory regarding the reaction that is occurring during a “Wet Process.” Both “reconstituted” sea and “drawn” seawater are in a stable equilibrium. The addition of lye does two things. First it breaks this equilibrium, and secondly it raises the pH

level. The lye molecules dissolve into Na+ and OH- (observed as a rising pH level). When the lye molecules (NaOH) have dissolved into Na+ and OH-, one theory holds that the Ormus material forms a complex observed as “particles.” These particles grow larger and have the appearance of a flake. The flakes coalesce together and slowly sink to the bottom of the container. This precipitate contains the Ormus. These particles (the manna) become visible at around pH8.

There is a “pH plateau” associated with a “Wet Process:” the pH stops rising even as lye solution is added. This occurs because the hydroxide ions (OH-) from the lye solution is being used to form the complexes that are observed as “particles” *instead* of raising the pH. It is during the pH plateau that the *great work* of collecting Ormus is occurring. Once you break free of the pH plateau, the pH begins rising again, and the great work performed in the “Wet Process” is done. The collection process may, in general terms, be considered finished. Some alchemists look for the pH plateau, go through it and then stop the work once they have broken free of it.

Most Ormus collectors continue up to pH 10.78 or near to it. (This is explained later.) To recap: The pH plateau has been passed when a small amount of lye solution makes a larger rise in the pH reading. Watching for this pH plateau is an example when experiment documentation sheets are helpful as the quantity of lye solution added is recorded with any resultant change in pH. This is an easy way to notice a *break* from the pH plateau. For more information, see Appendix XI.

Ormus does continue to precipitate past the pH plateau. For example: Copper has been said to drop at a pH range of 9-14 (we never exceed pH

10.78). For this reason, there are strong proponents of continuing a “Wet Process” up to pH 10.78 (if this causes great fear, stop at pH

10.4). When the pH is allowed to continue to rise past the pH plateau, it is expected that the precipitate also contains more of the magnesium and calcium present in the reconstituted sea or drawn seawater. Since both of these minerals are beneficial to the body and a majority of people are said to be deficient in one or both, the average Ormus collector often chooses to continue to raise the pH and collect as much Ormus (manna) as possible as well as these beneficial minerals.

Now, magnesium can cause griping in the intestinal tract (some are more sensitive to this and not everyone experiences it). This griping can give a laxative effect. A belief held by some is that: “If an individual gets a cleansing, then they needed a cleansing.”

When choosing between stopping the process once the pH plateau has been passed or continuing towards pH 10.78 consider this: If I plan to ingest the Ormus (manna), what amount is to be taken? If supplementing with higher amounts of Ormus (manna), the higher amounts of magnesium in the finished Ormus (manna) may not be preferred. For more information, see

“Manna Supplement Usage.” (Appendix XXI.) Regardless, most Ormus collectors continue the

“Wet Process” up to pH 10.78.

If the pH continues to be raised towards pH 10.78, do not raise it beyond the pH of 10.78

and if there is fear regarding the possibility of overshooting pH 10.78 a suggestion is to not go above pH 10.4. Some are comfortable choosing Ph end points in the pH 10.5 - pH 10.7 range.

The major focus is to remove the feeling of fear, as we do not want “fear” to imprint onto the Ormus (manna).

The target pH of 10.78 is an "actual" pH value. Calibrate the pH meter, determine any variance in its readings and factor the variance into the pH readings. For more information, see "pH

Meter." (Appendix XV.)

Now, magnesium in reconstituted sea or drawn seawater acts as a *protective* barrier preventing toxic metals (if they are present) from precipitating out. This protectant action - this buffering so

to speak - works up to pH 10.78 and this *is why we never go beyond the pH reading of pH 10.78*. The precipitate of toxic metals is not visually distinguishable from the Ormus (manna) being precipitated. **Toxic metals are metals that accumulate in the body and cause health challenges.**

Therefore their ingestion should be avoided. It is mentioned that toxic metals usually are not present because of the care taken when harvesting the sea salt or drawing the seawater from the ocean. However, unless the Ormus source material had been sent in for assay, it is not known if toxic metals are present. *When performing Ormus collection processes always proceed on the side of caution.* Therefore, never take the process beyond the pH point where magnesium's protective barrier action is occurring and that pH is 10.78. (Note: If the pH went above pH 10.78, the Ormus (manna) still finds use on plants. For more information, see "Usage and Directions-Plants/Agriculture." (Appendix XXI.)

Preparing the Source

If "*drawn*" seawater is the Ormus source material, collect it from the sea. For more information, review Appendix XX. Even after filtering, living things are always in seawater. Plan to kill the living things by sterilizing the filtered seawater prior to performing the "Wet Process." For more information, see "Pump and Filter Seawater Collection-Information." (Appendix XX.) If "*reconstituted*" sea is the Ormus source material, it is made by combining one-gallon distilled water with one-cup sea salt and is

mixed in a *specific* order. The resultant solution is one-gallon reconstituted sea and this is explained later.

Start an experiment sheet to document the work. For more information, see Appendix XI.

To make reconstituted sea place one-cup of sea salt into an enameled pan or good quality stainless steel pan. (The dry natural sea salt is to have no anti-caking agent or coloring added.) If an enameled pan is used, make sure there are no chips or breaks in the enameling that show the metal iron underneath and if stainless steel, the pan is to have *no* rusting, *no* flaking, *no* pitting, *no* chipping, *nor* breeching of the stainless steel coating or discoloration that can't be polished away with stainless steel cleansers. See “Labware Choices-Stainless Steel.” (Appendix XIV.)

(The generally accepted sea salt to water ratio is one-cup of dry sea salt per gallon distilled water.

Others use two-cups sea salt or 1/2 cup sea salt per gallon distilled water. *All these quantities work*. To make a smaller quantity of reconstituted sea, 1/2 cup sea salt is added to 1/2 gallon distilled water.

Note: 1/2 gallon is equal to eight cups or two quarts. For more information, see Appendix XII.) (Adding a lot of sea salt does not make a better reconstituted sea. The reconstituted sea is not to be a concentrated or saturated solution of sea salt as the pH does not rise above pH 9 in concentrated solutions of sea salt.)

Remove any large visual impurities, by hand, which may be seen in the one-cup of sea salt.

Add about four cups and no less than two cups of distilled water to the sea salt. Add just enough water to dissolve the sea salt and make a highly salted liquid. Purists say to use distilled

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water - and most Ormus collectors do. However, it is acceptable to use "Magnet Vortex Water Trap" water, "Vortex Water Trap Water" or even good tap water. For more information, see

"Magnet Vortex Water Trap." (Section Five.)

(If "water trap" water or (good) tap water is used, organic material has been introduced because there is organic material in these waters, which spoil with time. If the plan is to mail the manna, it is *not* suggested to use these waters and Ormus (manna) collected in the presence of these waters should be stored in the refrigerator (wrapped in aluminum). This potential spoilage is why Ormus collectors usually choose distilled water.)

Heat the pan over *low* **heat and a gas flame is** *generally* **preferred**. There is not a consensus on the topic of using "gas" versus "electric" heat in an Ormus process. This is discussed in

"Labware Choices-Heat." (Appendix XIV.)

What is generally agreed is that external heat, *especially when heat is applied to cause a "boil,"*

places a slightly higher energy state (higher spin) on the Ormus material and this is felt to cause a bit more potency. External heat also causes some of the lighter Ormus material to boil off and these are lost to the collection. Therefore, external heat is another factor said to drive Ormus

"away," and in this manner, affects the Ormus (manna). Consequently, when adding external heat, an alchemist will direct you to: "Always use heat as we must - but *only* as much heat needed to do the job." In this step of the "Wet Process" use only the amount of heat necessary to dissolve the salt.

(While standing next to the stove and observing the sea salt dissolving in the pan, you may notice the steam draws towards you. (There is no need to bend over the pot to notice this.) It is possible some of the escaping Ormus will come to you as some believe that Ormus prefers human warmth. This is not readily seen but may be felt and is one reason some say: "the Ormus

(product) you make yourself is better than anything you can purchase.”) **Allow the highly salted liquid to cool and then filter it through coffee filters or paper towels dampened with distilled water.** (If the liquid contains “Dead Sea” sea salt it is usually free of particulates and often does not need straining while the highly salted liquid made from

“Celtic” sea salt may need multiple filtering.) One dampened filter or paper towel can be used although most stack two or three of them together. The object is to filter out large impurities, which may include sand, from the highly salted liquid. Because the pores of the filter or the paper towel do clog up, use a fresh dampened filter or paper towel as needed. Strain until the highly salted liquid runs through clear.

Add the remainder of the one-gallon distilled water directly into the filtered and highly salted liquid. The resulting mixture is now “reconstituted” sea and the Ormus source material in a “Wet Process.”

Now, there may be seen a little scum floating on the surface of a reconstituted sea or it may be observed as a small amount of a type of particulate matter. Both are acceptable and some feel the floating material may be Ormus (M-state).

A *warmed* reconstituted sea or drawn seawater is preferred as the precipitation step then occurs as quickly as possible. The drawn seawater (taken from the ocean) can be *gently* heated OR

the distilled water used to make a reconstituted sea can first be placed in the sunlight. When the

liquid is warm, the precipitation step in a “Wet Process” does proceed noticeably quicker. (Note: A potential idea for another form of *gentle* heating *may* be the heat produced by a small candle as used in chafing dish. It is a thought - and if it works may be helpful.) (**If Celtic sea salt is used as the sea salt source, the reconstituted sea is covered and boiled gently.)** Use heat as low as possible to maintain the boil for 10-15 minutes to kill any

living things that may be there. The Celtic sea is known as a “living” sea while the “Dead Sea” and the “Great Salt *Lake*” in Utah (not to be confused with the “Great Salt Lake *flats*”) contain *fewer living organisms* in them because of higher salt content and therefore usually do not need to be boiled.

No additional filtering is required after the reconstituted Celtic sea is boiled and cooled.

Place the reconstituted sea or drawn seawater in an HDPE plastic container. As a safety measure, place a catch basin under the container. A 5-gallon paint bucket purchased at the hardware store is the appropriate HDPE plastic material. For more information, see “Labware Choices-HDPE.” (Appendix XIV.) Borosilicate glass containers are the absolute best but HDPE

plastic works fine and are a lot less expensive. You can use a regular glass container instead, but some feel that gold Ormus seems to have an affinity for regular glass and it may hang onto the sides of regular glass and be uncollectible. For this reason and because gold Ormus is prized, many choose to perform a “Wet Process” in HDPE plastic containers versus regular glass containers. This is not to mean regular glass containers cannot be used - regular glass containers can be used to drop Ormus.

Never use leaded glass containers because the salt and the lye leach out the lead, which is a toxic metal and should not be in the manna.

Perform the Process

Add lye solution to reconstituted sea or drawn seawater to obtain a precipitate termed *Ormus (manna or Wet Precipitate)*. The longer it takes before the Ormus (manna) ceases to form means more Ormus (manna) is contained in the seawater.

Keep the container out of the sunlight while precipitation is occurring. The presence of sunlight is thought to place a stress on Ormus that causes the finer (lighter) particles of Ormus to be lost. (Iridium Ormus has been said to be the lightest Ormus and is considered one of the three most precious

Ormus to the human [the other two are rhodium Ormus and gold Ormus].) When precipitating Ormus (manna) from a reconstituted sea or drawn seawater, it is helpful to have an easy way of adding lye solution to the liquid. Using an HDPE bottle with an elongated spout cap gives control of the lye solution stream as it enters the liquid. For more information, see appendix XIV and “Resources and Supplies.” (Appendix I.) Another useful tool to add controlled amounts of lye solution to the liquid is a “barrel syringe.” These are commonly called

“oral baby syringes” and are available in barrel sizes of 1ml, 5ml and 10ml. The barrel syringe allows great control over the amount of lye solution entering the seawater. Barrel syringes allow easy calculation of the amount of lye added to the seawater and they are especially handy when processing smaller volumes (one-gallon or less) of a reconstituted sea or drawn seawater.

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Lye solution is added to the seawater while stirring constantly until reaching a maximum pH of 10.78. NEVER exceed pH 10.78. Continually stir with a plastic cooking spoon. (A stainless steel spoon is not suggested because of the precautions that revolve around the use of stainless steel.) For more information, see “Labware Choices-Stainless Steel.” (Appendix XIV.) Because of the stainless steel precautions, plastic utensils are often used. Add the lye solution until the pH passes the “pH plateau” as described above or rises to a maximum of pH 10.78.

To observe the pH readings, hang the probes of the pH meter into the salty solution. The electrical energy generated from hands affects the pH meter so it is important to clip it to the container or hang it over the side. The use of magnets or electric stirrers is *generally* not preferred as the electric and especially the EMF field may affect the Ormus. There is not a consensus on the topic of using an electric stirrer versus manual stirring in an Ormus process. This is discussed in “Labware Choices-Aluminum” (Appendix XIV). Now, if you choose to use something electric, like an electric beater to help with the stirring, it is preferred that the beaters be made of plastic

because if they are made of *stainless steel* there are stringent stainless steel *precautions* to follow.

For more information, see “Stainless Steel *Precautions*” (Appendix XIV).

Stir *constantly*, first in a clockwise direction as lye solution is added so there are no areas where the pH may spike to higher than pH 10.78. These areas are called **hot spots** and stirring keeps the distribution of lye solution optimal. (Some have said once Ormus [manna] is seen forming, stir in a counter clockwise manner.) If the pH rises higher than pH 10.78, the Ormus (manna) is considered good only for plant use because the *possibility* of toxic metals exists (as described earlier in this section). Therefore, if this happens consider it a lesson on the Ormus collection “learning curve.” It is helpful to establish that mindset now because passing pH 10.78

has happened to all and when it occurs, there is an emotional moment upon realization of “lost”

time, effort and expectation. Therefore, a common desire among those new to Ormus processes is to salvage the Ormus (manna). *Don't do it:* Let this be a lesson in learning better techniques then let it go and move on to a fresh batch of reconstituted sea or drawn seawater. *This is the best approach* and alchemists and Ormus collection method presenters will direct you towards it. (The Ormus (manna) that has formed is not a loss in the fullest sense as it can be diluted and given to plants. Appendix XXI explains how this is done.)

Now, it is possible, with many restrictions, to lower the pH and re-do a “Wet Process” on this batch of Ormus (manna). This is addressed both for information and because I understand how those new to Ormus collection processes can be hesitant to give up on Ormus (manna) whose pH went too high.

Here is the Method

You must lower the pH to below pH 9 while never allowing any pocket of pH in the liquid to dip below the pH of 5. (When the pH dips below the pH of 5 the Ormus is felt by some to be lost all together.) To accomplish this, a

weak solution of acid is used. A one-half strength solution of the hydrochloric acid (HCl) used in the Ormus dry processes is utilized. For more information, see “Hydrochloric Acid Preparation” (Section Three). An alternative acid is white distilled vinegar as it comes from the bottle, which is 5% strength.

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The pH of the Ormus (manna) containing solution must be reduced to pH 9 while never having hot spots where the pH hits below 5 and a weak solution of acid is used to lower the pH. This is accomplished by adding acid very slowly - maybe a drop or two at a time (depending on the amount of seawater) while constantly stirring. The acid cannot be streamed in or there will surely be a pocket where a pH lower than pH 5 has occurred.

Once the pH is brought to pH 9, a “Wet Process” can be re-performed with lye solution to raise the pH to no higher than pH 10.78.

This is the process to bring the pH back down from precipitated Ormus (manna) and I trust you see value in choosing to use Ormus (manna) that went above pH 10.78

for plants only. There is less energy spent preparing a fresh batch of reconstituted sea or drawn seawater than going through the process of bringing the pH back down.

At pH 8 a few particles may become visible, grow larger and then fall to the bottom of the container. The more Ormus present the more particles are seen to form, and if this occurs, the process takes (a little) longer and more lye solution is used. If Ormus is present, the particles present themselves visibly. They form to the extent of appearing like snow flurries, a snowfall or blizzard. It all depends on how much Ormus is present *in* the reconstituted sea or drawn seawater.

If a lot of particles are seen, more Ormus (manna) is collected and the pH won't substantially rise until a lot of the Ormus (manna) particles have formed (the more particles the more lye solution used). Remember that the

cooler the reconstituted sea or drawn seawater, the longer (a little longer) the “drop” takes.

A postulation regarding the Ormus (manna) forming is that Ormus hides in “tight” places to get away from scalar fields and these particles that form during a “Wet Process” create tight places for the Ormus (manna) to go. In addition, the theory holds that Ormus *likes* Ormus and therefore is attracted to “its kind.” A focused beam flashlight can be used to watch particles (the doves) form by shining it through the liquid.

The end result of adding lye solution and constantly stirring is the formation of many particles that slowly fall to the bottom (providing there was Ormus present in the source material).

The particles seen forming and dropping to the bottom are considered to be “in the box” Ormus (manna) and it is up to the body to pull the Ormus back out of the box to use it. The particles start out as little flakes and grow bigger. When they are large, they are called “doves” because they are big, fluffy, and kind of look like they have wings. This has also been called “Philosopher's Milk.” A belief held by some is that they are “superconducting” and line up, thereby becoming heavier (this is what is seen as the doves), then slowly sink to the bottom of the container.

There is the possibility no precipitate occurs (“drawn” seawater always has Ormus in it). If a “reconstituted” sea doesn't form a precipitate, it is because this batch of sea salt had no Ormus left in it. The processing method, the storage method or the shipping method caused the Ormus to leave. This salt is not useful in the body and it is suggested that you do not even bother adding it in the preparation of food. (There are certain applications for this non Ormus-containing salt.

First, this sea salt can be utilized as a “nesting” material when storing the aluminum foil clad bottle of washed and diluted Ormus (manna). As a nesting material, pour this *sea salt known to contain no* Ormus all around the bottle(s) of Ormus (manna) as another way of encouraging Ormus not to “wander off.” The *presence of the salt acts as some sort of shielding* for the Ormus

material and causes the Ormus not to be disturbed and wander off. The Ormus in the manna is considered “locked in the box” and unless disturbed by outside influences, stays put.) There are times when performing a “Wet Process” that having sea salt with no Ormus in it is useful. For example, I was performing a “Wet Process” on mineral water from the “Warm Mineral Springs” in Northport, Florida. The water from the “Warm Mineral Springs” is purported to be healing waters and I wanted to see if Ormus might be present. The “Warm Mineral Springs,”

formerly called “Salt Springs,” has drinkable mineral water with a high mineral and sodium content (the suggested amount to drink for its minerals is 2oz once a day). Water analysis of the

“Warm Mineral Springs” showed a lot of sodium and my line of reasoning was that Ormus might be found in association with this sodium. I observed that water from the “Warm Mineral Springs” did not have a salty taste and wondered if there was enough sodium present for a “Wet Process” to work well. There was very little precipitate while performing a “Wet Process” and I determined to add sodium to the water by adding *sea salt known to contain no Ormus*. By doing this, any precipitate that formed could only have come from the “Warm Mineral Springs” water.

For more information, see “Chemistry of the Ormus Processes.” (Appendix XXII.) (Another example that utilized sea salt containing no Ormus occurred when performing a

“Wet Process” on pool water from my “Laminar Crystal” swimming pool. A dozen “Laminar Crystals” of varying sizes had been added to the pool (for more information, see “Laminar Crystals” (Section Seven) and the water often changed consistency feeling “thicker” (similar to thin syrup) and routinely displayed a white material of varying thickness, shape and texture floating on the top of the pool. The pool water is clear from the top down, and viewed from under water contained small white round particles that appear suspended in the pool water. (I could not remain in place to determine

if they eventually rose to the surface and I saw no evidence that there was a precipitate on the bottom.) Both the water and these particles felt greasy when squeezed in my hand. Since pure Ormus is thought by some to be oil, I wondered if the Laminar Crystal pool water contained Ormus and performed a “Wet Process” on 480ml. of pool water concurrently with 480ml. of tap water. *Sea salt known to contain no Ormus* was added to both the pool water and tap water to make a “reconstituted” sea. The pool water dropped 20ml. of precipitate during the “Wet Process” and no precipitate was observed from tap water.) If during a “Wet Process” the precipitate doesn't drop until pH10.7 it's not very good - don't even bother eating it or the sea salt used to make it.

Once particles are observed dropping and the target pH has been met, cover the Ormus (manna) and allow it to settle in the dark for at least 8-12 hours. It is placed in the dark because Ormus reacts to light. If the Ormus (manna) settles slowly, let it settle 24 hours. Letting the Ormus (manna) settle 24 hours is always better because some Ormus take more time to form the dove (a flake) that drifts to the bottom. By giving the liquid 24 hours to settle, more of this slower forming Ormus (manna) has an opportunity to precipitate. If the precipitate is slow to settle to the bottom, a speculation is that it contains more iridium in it because iridium is said to be light and not settle well. *While iridium is the heaviest element on the planet, in the Ormus form it is said to be the lightest.*

The Ormus (manna) and the liquid over it may be placed in the moonlight of the full moon to charge (energize) it. Actually, leaving items (crystals for example) in the moonlight of the full moon is a way of charging them. To make energetic Ormus (manna) place the precipitate in moonlight and do not let the sunlight strike it. The vibrational resonance of the moon, which is

reflected light of the sun, is different form the vibrational resonance of the sun as its rays shine directly.

To recap: Place the *Distilled* water used to reconstitute a “sea” in the sunlight to charge it and place the *precipitated Ormus (manna)* in the

moonlight to charge it.

When a glass container is used instead of an HDPE plastic container, particles of Ormus (manna) may be seen clinging to the sides. Even if they loosen, they re-cling and so it is nearly impossible to capture them with the Ormus (manna) that settles and this is one reason many use an HDPE plastic container in place of glass. (There seems to be an affinity with some Ormus to glass.)

As the precipitate settles, a clear liquid barrier forms over the Ormus (manna) fallen to the bottom of the container. Up to three gallons of Ormus (manna) may be seen from 15 gallons of reconstituted sea or drawn seawater.

There are *secondary* processes of the “Wet Process” and they are called “Double Drop Processes.” A “Double Drop Process” is performed to coax more Ormus (manna) out of reconstituted sea or drawn seawater. The volume of Ormus (manna) that forms during a “Double Drop Process” is less than the amount formed during the initial “Wet Process.” There are three different “Double Drop Processes” and the idea behind all of them is the liquid over the settled Ormus (manna) is reused as new Ormus source material. There are two reasons that a “Double Drop Process” is surmised to work. The first is that Ormus is still in the clear liquid because it is taking time to make a “dove” (a flake) and therefore didn't fall out when the first “Wet Process”

was performed. For example, rhodium has been said to need two weeks to one month for it to *fully* drop out. The second reason is that while Ormus is still in the liquid the elements are in a

“different state,” and with time become a state of Ormus that does precipitate out.

“Double Drop Process #1”

After the process of precipitating Ormus (manna) in a “Wet Process” is completed, remove the precipitate from *under* the lye liquid. A turkey baster

is a useful tool for this process. If available, a separatory funnel is preferred. For more information, see “Labware Choices.” (Appendix XIV.) Now put a lid or a covering on the container of lye liquid and set it aside in the dark, where it is room temperature, for 24 hours to a week.

When this time has elapsed, test the pH of the lye liquid. If the pH has gone down, try another “Wet Process” on it by adding lye solution to the target pH of 10.78. A little bit more Ormus (manna) has been observed to drop.

“Double Drop Process #2”

After the process of precipitating Ormus (manna) in a “Wet Process” is completed, remove the lye liquid *over* the precipitate (pour the liquid off or remove the precipitate from under the lye liquid). If you remove the Ormus (manna) from below, turkey basters and separatory funnels are useful tools.

Cover the lye liquid with a lid and save.

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The *next* time a “Wet Process” is completed, keep the lye liquid resulting from that and combine with the first. Continue combining the lye liquids from completed “Wet Processes” and when enough has been collected, perform “Double Drop Process #2.”

This is done by using one gallon of the lye liquid and one-cup of sea salt to make a

“reconstituted” sea pretty much as described in “Preparation of the Source Material.” (Note: dissolve the sea salt in a little distilled water and then add to the one gallon lye liquid.) Perform a “Wet Process” on the “reconstituted” sea by adding lye solution to the target pH of 10.78. Note: performing the “Double Drop Process #2” also saves on lye solution.

“Double Drop Process #3”

This may be best called “coaxing a little more out of the lye water.” After the process of precipitating Ormus (manna) in the “Wet Process,” remove the lye liquid over the Ormus (manna) (pour the liquid off or remove the Ormus (manna) from under the clear liquid). If removing the Ormus (manna) from below, a turkey baster is a useful tool or a separatory funnel. Now *dissolve* one teaspoon or one tablespoon of sea salt (or use one cup of filtered and sterilized “drawn”

seawater). *Dissolve* the sea salt by placing one teaspoon (or one tablespoon) of sea salt in one cup of heated distilled water. Add the dissolved sea salt (filter if necessary) or “drawn” seawater to the lye liquid. See if this coaxes more Ormus (manna) from the lye liquid. One teaspoon to 1/2 cup more Ormus (manna) has been observed.

Purifying (washing)

Begin purifying the Ormus (manna) by washing it. Washing is a form of purifying. The Ormus (manna) is washed three times (some do rinse a fourth time). If the Ormus (manna) was made based on any of the moon phases, follow the time frame outlined in “Moon Chart.” (Appendix XX.)

Once the Ormus (manna) has settled, covered and in the dark, it is ready to be washed with water (distilled water preferred). Washing removes lye solution and reduces pH. Washing is a form of purifying.

For the first rinse, the liquid can be drawn from the top of the Ormus (manna) or the Ormus (manna) can be removed from the bottom of the liquid. This “first” rinse lye solution is a high pH, caustic liquid and *will* burn skin, clothes and eyes if it gets onto them. Follow the cautions for lye at the front of the chapter.

If removing the Ormus (manna) from the bottom of the liquid, turkey basters or separatory funnels are good tools to use. A useful suggestion when drawing out the Ormus (manna) is to put it in a pilsner style beer glass (or any other container narrower on the bottom than at the top).

When the container is this shape, rinsing the Ormus (manna) is more efficient because as the rinse water is poured off there is more control of the Ormus (manna) on the bottom and therefore little of it is lost. This shaped glassware works well for smaller batches (under two gallons) of

“reconstituted” sea or “drawn” seawater. When processing higher volumes of reconstituted sea or drawn seawater a larger container than pilsner glassware is needed to collect the Ormus (manna) for rinsing.

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The other method of washing involves decanting the liquid by slowly tipping the container and pouring out the top liquid. Be careful not to pour out the precipitate! If the precipitate drifts up, stop pouring and let it settle again before continuing to pour. Decant as much liquid as possible. If the precipitate drifts up, let it settle. Then a turkey baster (or barrel syringe) can be used to draw off additional liquid. Next, pour the Ormus (manna) into a pilsner style beer glass -

or any approved container. Note: *Any* container shape can be chosen and the container can also be HDPE plastic.

Add an equal amount of distilled water to the Ormus (manna) filled container as you see Ormus (manna) precipitate plus any remaining liquid over it. Purists say to use distilled water

- and most Ormus collectors do. However, it is acceptable to use “Magnet Vortex Water Trap”

water, “Vortex Water Trap” water or even good tap water. (For more information, see “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” in Section Five). If “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” water or (good) tap water is used, organic material has been introduced because there is organic material in these waters, which spoil with time. If the plan is to mail the Ormus (manna), it is not suggested to use these waters and Ormus (manna) collected in the presence of these waters should be stored in the refrigerator (wrapped in aluminum). This potential spoilage is why Ormus collectors usually choose distilled water.

It does make a difference how much rinse water is added to the Ormus (manna). With every batch of rinse water, some of the manna is thought to dissolve and once dissolved it doesn't re-precipitate back to Ormus (manna). Additionally, with every batch of rinse water, the Ormus said to be in the liquid is lost. Therefore, using more water than is necessary per wash, or washing the Ormus (manna) too often, causes it to become less potent. Consequently, this washing step is performed *three time* s (*some* do wash the precipitate four times).

(Note: The original liquid from the first wash can be diluted in bathwater or *much* diluted as a foot soak because Ormus is contained in that water. *Dilute this first wash water very well* to a pH

of 7. Normal *skin tolerates acids* (pH less than 7) *more than bases* (pH greater than 7) because skin is naturally mildly acidic having a general pH range of pH 4.0 to pH 5.5. Normal skin can generally tolerate pH ranges of pH 4.5 to pH 7. However, the pH of liquid from this first wash is a *strongly* "alkaline" solution of pH 10.78 - or very close to it. Therefore, this solution is *corrosive* and will burn and scar the skin. Lye solution also has a degreasing action that removes the skins protective barrier. *Even* **well** *diluted, the lye solution may act as an irritant to the skin therefore dilute the lye solution with a great deal of fresh water).* If rinse water is used for plants, it is said to use the rinse water from the third (or fourth) wash. Don't use the first or second rinse water for plants because of the corrosiveness and salt content of the liquid. For information on Ormus (manna) use in plants, see "Usage in Plants/Agriculture." (Appendix XXI.)

Stir the Ormus (manna) OR stir and bubble air downward from a turkey baster into it. If stirring, use a plastic or glass stirrer. If bubbling, use a turkey baster by squeezing the bulb so air injects into the precipitate on the bottom of the container. By bubbling air through the precipitate in this manner the Ormus (manna) is fluffed and washed by both the moving air and water. By adding bubbling air the Ormus (manna) may be more thoroughly rinsed.

When finished stirring or stirring and bubbling, cover the Ormus (manna) and let it settle again before removing the liquid from the top

of the precipitate.

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Remove the liquid from the top of the Ormus (manna). If the Ormus (manna) had been drawn *up* from the bottom during the first wash, it is only drawn up from the bottom for the *first* wash. After the first wash, decant the liquid from the top in subsequent rinses. Once a lot of the liquid is removed off the top, a turkey baster (or barrel syringe) can be used to draw off even more water from the top leaving the Ormus (manna) on the bottom of the container.

For the second time, add an equal amount of distilled water plus any remaining liquid over the Ormus (manna). Distilled water is preferred as explained above.

Rinse the Ormus (manna) by stirring or stirring and bubbling (as explained above).

Cover the Ormus (manna) and let it settle again before removing the liquid from the top of the precipitate.

For the third time add an equal amount of distilled water as there is Ormus (manna) plus any remaining liquid over it.

Rinse again using the same guidelines.

It has been said that there are no concerns about overwashing the Ormus (manna) when these guidelines (three rinses) are followed, (some do a fourth rinse). After the third wash, dilute the Ormus (manna) as described below and store it.

To dilute the Ormus (manna) add distilled water. The most common ratio is 1:1. Add an equal amount of distilled water *plus* any remaining liquid over the Ormus (manna). Twice-as-much or half-as-much distilled water may be used. It depends on how thick an Ormus product is desired. (Too little water

may cause the texture of the Ormus (manna) to be less palatable). Note: when adding the water, this is a good time to imprint/charge the Ormus (manna). For more information, see “Imprinting/Charging.” (Appendix XVIII.)

(Aloe juice, “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” water, “Vortex Water Trap” water or tap water may be used *in place of distilled water to dilute the Ormus (manna).* If they are used, the Ormus (manna) must be stored under refrigeration as these materials are organic and will spoil. Aloe is said to enhance absorption and is a source of rhodium and iridium. Therefore, it can make sense to use aloe juice to dilute the Ormus (manna) *currently* used.)

If, after adding the distilled water the Ormus (manna) doesn't taste a little salty, add sea salt crystals (to taste). This may take one or two or a number of the individual sea salt crystals -

it depends on how much Ormus (manna) there is. I use Celtic sea salt. It is generally felt that the Ormus (manna) needs to be a *little* salty. Salt protects it and gives it a “happy” home and therefore it stays put, allowing for prolonged storage time. (**Do not use Dead Sea salt** for this application because Dead Sea salt is not “salty” tasting. Dead Sea Salt contains a lot of magnesium and it tastes like concentrated milk of magnesia. Adding it to Ormus (manna) causes the manna to be unpalatable.)

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Storage

Store the Ormus (manna) in HDPE containers in a cool, dry dark place. HDPE is chosen over glass because Ormus has been observed to tunnel into glass in order to get away from cold and spin-disturbing waves. It is thought that over time, this may cause the glass to break. For more information, see Appendix XIV. It is noted that Ormus (manna) collected from a “Wet Process”

is considered “locked in the box” of the particles of the Ormus (manna) so it is considered relatively stable and generally doesn't travel off.

Individual bottles of washed and diluted Ormus (manna) are always wrapped in aluminum foil and stored out of the sunlight and at least six feet from EMF wave producing appliances.

The presence of light is thought by many to (slowly) degrade the Ormus (manna) - even bringing a portion back to the metal element. Although this conversion to metal is a slow process, store the bottles away from all forms of light, the most offending of which is UV rays (sunlight). The aluminum foil wrap seems to help retard scalar (spin) fields and provide some shielding from radio frequency waves. For more information, see "Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil." (Appendix XIV.)

Label the containers of Ormus (manna) using mailing labels covered with clear shipping tape.

It is helpful to record the date the Ormus (manna) was collected and the Ormus source material used. Place another label on the outside of the aluminum foil over wrap so information about the manna is easily seen.

It has been suggested by some that Ormus (manna) is used within one year. To be on the safe side while storing Ormus (manna) *long term*, keep it away from electromagnetic fields (EMF) of electrical appliances like stoves and refrigerators. For more information, see Appendix XIV. For storage of the bottle of Ormus (manna) currently being used, refrigeration may be ok. There is no clear consensus regarding this. Some say to refrigerate the container because the Ormus supplement gravitates to body heat - others say not to refrigerate because the Ormus (manna) is near the electromagnetic field of the refrigerator motor.

(Adding aloe, "Magnet Vortex Water Trap" water, "Vortex Water Trap" water or tap water is *not* advised for long-term storage or if mailing and if mailing Ormus (manna) it is suggested to follow guidelines outlined in "General Ormus Information.") (Appendix VI.) *A suggestion is to store the Ormus (manna) in metal cans (the type that draws a magnet) with or without sea salt placed between the can and the Ormus (manna) container.* The salt used for this application can be sea salt that demonstrated it had no Ormus in

it (not forming a precipitate during a “Wet Process.”) This is a way to find use for sea salt that otherwise would have no use.

The salt chosen can also be the inexpensive Morton® Safe-T-Salt Rock Salt and another salt source for this application is the salt used in making ice cream. Sources for metal cans include paint cans, holiday popcorn cans, cans that held potato chips and those that contained candy or bottles of liquor. I have seen garden seeds packed in metal cans.

For additional protection from electromagnetic fields, the metal canister may be stored inside a *metal* (the type that a magnet is drawn to) file cabinet. Metal (made of steel) is thought to be the best storage material because it *shunts* electromagnetic fields around it and somehow shields the state of the Ormus material.

S E C T I O N 3 : B E S T P R O C E S S E S F O R T H E A V E R A G E O R M U S C O L L E C T O R

Final Thought

It is noteworthy that a precipitate does not drop from every batch of sea salt (a precipitate always forms in

“drawn” seawater). This causes pause and a realization of how there must be “a” something in sea salt that can either be present or not be present: A something that can be there or can be driven away. If each batch of sea salt were to make a precipitate and make it to the same degree, it would be easy to categorize this work as “conventional” chemistry.

In addition, varying amounts of Ormus (manna) have dropped from the same batch of *sea salt on different days of the year.* Much experimental work can be done to “quantify” this statement.

For example: In this observation, questions may be asked and refined tests performed such that more definitive statements are made. These questions include: Are the varying amounts of precipitate the *same* amounts when collected on the *same* day of *different* years? It may be possible that when

different years are factored in a variation does not occur. What is the accuracy of the weight of sea salt? Is a cup dipped into the bulk supply or is the sea salt weighed on a scale? What storage provisions are made to ensure that the Ormus in the sea salt does not leave? Who is performing the “Wet Process?” Is it the same individual or different individuals? Are their techniques becoming more refined with time? How quickly is the lye solution added? What is the rate of stirring and the temperature? All these variables are known to affect the appearance of a precipitate. (This train of thought has been included to reinforce by examples how the study of Ormus is in its infancy.)

Do not work with lye in “fear” as it is thought that feeling fear at the time of the work causes an “imprint” of fear onto the Ormus (manna). *Work with lye in “respect” rather than “fear.”* The emotions surrounding fear also cause a mind to “close off;” this results in making the steps of an Ormus collection process very difficult to absorb.

The use of pH test papers (litmus tests) in place of a pH meter is not addressed. These papers are not as accurate and in this day of fairly inexpensive pH meters, there is little point in using pH test papers and risking the possibility of overshooting the pH 10.78 endpoint. If test papers are used, a suggestion is to bring the pH only up to pH 9.5. This ensures the liquid is less than pH 10.78. (Some of the Ormus from the seawater is not collected because Ormus (manna) drops out of solution up to (and even through) pH 10.78.)

Those who wish to ingest Ormus (manna) must find their own dosage from an Ormus product because some individuals may be more sensitive than others. In one cup of Ormus (manna) there is often enough for a month of supplementation. Ormus (manna) has also been given to plants and animals and used in agriculture. For more information, see “Usage and Directions.” (Appendix XXI.)

When washing containers and other equipment used during a “Wet Process”, there may be observed a dried white ring in the container and dried white spots on it. These are easily removed with a solution of 3/4 part white vinegar and 1/4 part water.

As a point of interest, *well* water can drop an Ormus precipitate and it can also taste salty and fishy, however, unless performing an experiment, the amount of Ormus precipitate is not worth the time. It is interesting that Ormus (manna) can have a “fishy” taste about it no matter if sea salt or well water was used as the Ormus source material. (It may be interesting to see if “fish”

have a high Ormus content.)

After a “Wet Process” is completed and the Ormus (manna) has settled, there may be a small amount of particulate matter floating on the surface. Some feel that the floating material may be

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Ormus (M-state). It is not possible to collect this material although it has been said that ancient alchemists may have lifted it from the top of the liquid with a feather. (Note: A potential idea to collect this floating particulate material *may* be to lift it up with a piece of filter paper. It is a thought

- and may be worth experimentation.)

Performing a “Wet Process” on city water, unless performing an experiment is not recommended if fluoride has been added. If you choose to experiment with city water, draw water the night before and let it sit out overnight - or at least a day or so to dissipate the chlorine which is often present. Be aware that any fluoride will still be present.

Once you understand Ormus processes, it may be seen how all we are doing is adding technology to something that is more of a natural element.

How is it known that Ormus is in the Ormus (manna)? When the wet precipitate is assayed, the metal form of the element does not show as present. After the precipitate is dried and fired (burned) with sulfur (the sulfur drops it to a metal form) metal shows up as present in an assay.

Consequently, it may be argued that the metal element was in the precipitate in a different state and was not detected in that state.

Superconductivity in Ormus (manna) may be demonstrated. For more information, see

“Basic Explanation-Final Thought.” (Appendix VII.)

The following note regards bottles that have color. While this information does not directly relate to a “Wet Process”, you may find it interesting or useful. It is written that water placed in a blue bottle and set in the sun for about an hour and a half creates highly charged water beneficial to the body. You may wish to experiment with blue glass containers if “charging” (as described in

“Information”) the distilled water used to make “reconstituted” sea. (*http://www.PsiTek.net*) *(* Web search: *Blue Solar Water)*

Element	Atweight	ppm	Element	Atweight	ppm
Hydrogen H2O	1.00797	110,000	Molybdenum Mo	0.09594	0.01
Oxygen H2O	15.9994	883,000	Ruthenium Ru	101.07	0.0000007
Sodium NaCl	22.9898	10,800	Rhodium Rh	102.905	.
Chlorine NaCl	35.453	19,400	Palladium Pd	106.4	.
Magnesium Mg	24.312	1,290	Argentum (silver) Ag	107.870	0.00028
Sulfur S	32.064	904	Cadmium Cd	112.4	0.00011
Potassium K	39.102	392	Indium In	114.82	.
Calcium Ca	10.08	411	Stannum (tin) Sn	118.69	0.00081
Bromine Br	79.909	67.3	Antimony Sb	121.75	0.00033
Helium He	4.0026	0.0000072	Tellurium Te	127.6	.
Lithium Li	6.939	0.170	Iodine I	166.904	0.064
Beryllium Be	9.0133	0.0000006	Xenon Xe	131.30	0.000047
Boron B	10.811	4.450	Cesium Cs	132.905	0.0003
Carbon C	12.011	28.0	Barium Ba	137.34	0.021
Nitrogen ion	14.007	15.5	Lanthanum La	138.91	0.0000029
Fluorine F	18.998	13	Cerium Ce	140.12	0.0000012
Neon Ne	20.183	0.00012	Praesodymium Pr	140.907	0.00000064
Aluminium Al	26.982	0.001	Neodymium Nd	144.24	0.0000028
Silicon Si	28.086	2.9	Samarium Sm	150.35	0.00000045
Phosphorus P	30.974	0.088	Europium Eu	151.96	0.0000013
Argon Ar	39.948	0.450	Gadolinium Gd	157.25	0.0000007
Scandium Sc	44.956	<0.000004	Terbium Tb	158.924	0.00000014
Titanium Ti	47.90	0.001	Dysprosium Dy	162.50	0.00000091
Vanadium V	50.942	0.0019	Holmium Ho	164.930	0.00000022
Chromium Cr	51.996	0.0002	Erbium Er	167.26	0.00000087
Manganese Mn	54.938	0.0004	Thulium Tm	168.934	0.00000017
Ferrum (Iron) Fe	55.847	0.0034	Ytterbium Yb	173.04	0.00000082
Cobalt Co	58.933	0.00039	Lutetium Lu	174.97	0.00000015
Nickel Ni	58.71	0.0066	Hafnium Hf	178.49	<0.000008
Copper Cu	63.54	0.0009	Tantalum Ta	180.948	<0.0000025
Zinc Zn	65.37	0.005	Tungsten W	183.85	<0.000001
Gallium Ga	69.72	0.00003	Rhenium Re	186.2	0.0000084
Germanium Ge	72.59	0.00006	Osmium Os	190.2	.
Arsenic As	74.922	0.0026	Iridium Ir	192.2	.
Selenium Se	78.96	0.0009	Platinum Pt	195.09	.
Krypton Kr	83.80	0.00021	Aurum (gold) Au	196.967	0.000011
Rubidium Rb	85.47	0.120	Mercury Hg	200.59	0.00015
Strontium Sr	87.62	8.1	Thallium Tl	204.37	.
Yttrium Y	88.905	0.000013	Lead Pb	207.19	0.00003
Zirconium Zr	91.22	0.000026	Bismuth Bi	208.980	0.00002
Niobium Nb	92.906	0.000015	Thorium Th	232.04	0.0000004
			Uranium U	238.03	0.0033
			Plutonimu Pu	(244)	.

SECTION 3: BEST PROCESSES FOR THE AVERAGE ORMUS COLLECTOR

Detailed Composition of Seawater

at 3.5% salinity

ppm= parts per million = mg/liter = 0.001g/kg

Source: Karl K Turekian: Oceans, 1968, Prentice-Hall

Reprinted by SeaAgri Inc., P.O. Box 88237

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O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

NOTES:

“To him who concerns himself with Alchemy, may Nature,

Reason, Experience, and Reading be guide, staff,

spectacles and lantern.”

Atalanta Fgiens, by Michael Maier

S E C T I O N 3 : B E S T P R O C E S S E S F O R T H E A V E R A G E O R M U S C O L L E C T O R

HYDROCHLORIC ACID (HCl) PREPARATION

Note: There are appendices that have cross-referencing information to that in this chapter.

These include: “List of Resources and Supplies,”

“Common Measurement Conversions”

“Best Practices Labware Choices”

CAUTION!!

Note: Cautions are a form of education so that you may work with hydrochloric acid in awareness and respect not fear.

Hydrochloric acid is an acidic reagent and if it is in contact with eyes, it can damage them by rendering the cornea opaque, a form of irreparable eye damage. If hydrochloric acid gets into eyes, **flush the eyeball with water immediately** and seek medical attention if the burning persists. If hydrochloric acid contacts the skin, it hurts and damages it. Hydrochloric acid reacts with skin tissue and can cause permanent damage and scarring if severe. Even minor reactions can be very painful. If hydrochloric acid contacts clothes, it damages them. If hydrochloric acid gets onto your clothes or body, immediately **flush the area with lots of water** and seek medical attention if necessary.

It is very helpful to work near a sink, faucet or other source of wash water.

The area must be well ventilated as breathing fumes from hydrochloric acid can damage air passages and lungs. Handle hydrochloric acid with adequate ventilation such as a laboratory range hood vented outside or conduct the work outside. An open stock bottle of hydrochloric acid creates corrosive fumes and when added to water a pungent corrosive “fog” forms. Do not breathe fumes or fog. It is advisable to keep a bottle of baking soda solution handy to use against spills and baking soda powder can be sprinkled on if the spill is large.

For more information and cautions when using hydrochloric acid, see “The Chemicals of the Processes.” (Appendix XIII.)

When working with hydrochloric acid, or any chemical, avoid touching your face or rubbing your eyes. Do not handle around food. Do not dump wastewater on the ground. Hydrochloric acid is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the hydrochloric acid directly into the drain and don't mix it with any “pH alkaline” material that may be in the drain as it can react explosively.

When working with hydrochloric acid, please wear goggles or a full-face visor (an industrial face protector), neoprene gloves and a PVC lab apron as well as protective clothing such as long sleeves and long pants.

Keep children and pets away from the work area and do not leave it unattended. Even if no one is around, an unsuspecting person could venture by and be at risk.

Labware and Supplies to make hydrochloric acid

Food grade hydrochloric acid, distilled water, stirrer of plastic or borosilicate glass, glass container (borosilicate glass preferred), glass container for storage, safety clothing and equipment.

For more information, see “Best Practices Labware Choices” (Appendix XIV).

As a safety measure, always place containers used in the process into a larger non-metallic catch basin (*in case of leakage or breakage*). For example: A (new) cat litter box or the bottom of an under-the-bed storage container.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Definition

Oxidized non-metals make a “pH acidic” material. For example, hydrochloric acid is an oxidized non-metal. Hydrogen (H+) is the non-metal. The chemical formula of hydrochloric acid is HCl and it is an acid-an “acidic” substance. **An “acidic” substance has a pH of less than pH 7 (a**

“basic” substance, termed alkaline, has a pH of greater than 7). A pH of pH 7 is “neutral.”

Information

Appearance: Hydrochloric acid is a clear liquid. Hydrochloric acid is an acid and can hurt us if handled improperly (see above).

Hydrochloric acid has many uses including that of a strong cleaning agent for tile, grout and concrete. Therefore, it is seen in cleaning mixtures. **Do not use hydrochloric acid mixtures** as might be found as a common ingredient mixed into grout cleaners, tile cleaners, some lime away products, some toilet cleaners, humidifier cleaners, some spa cleansers, etc. (We use hydrochloric acid in its *pure* form in the Ormus collection processes. The pure form comes as a clear liquid.) The pure form of hydrochloric acid (HCl) is used to make the diluted hydrochloric acid used in the *dry* Ormus collection processes. The pure form of hydrochloric acid also goes by the name

“Muriatic acid.”

Hydrochloric acid is a chemical that maintains proper pH in swimming pool water.

Therefore, a common source for pure hydrochloric acid is pool supply stores. Either pure hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid maintains proper pH in swimming pool water and therefore pool supply stores stock them both. Therefore, *visually confirm that the container is hydrochloric acid and not sulfuric acid*

Hydrochloric acid has been seen sporadically at *Lowe's* or *Home Depot*.

Hydrochloric acid (Muratic acid) is sold in 31% and 35% concentration. *All of the dry* Ormus collection processes use 20% strength hydrochloric acid. Therefore, the stock bottle of hydrochloric acid is diluted with distilled water to achieve 20% strength.

Make sure you understand the procedure and have the proper equipment and supplies before starting.

Do not work with hydrochloric acid in fear. *Work with hydrochloric acid in "respect" not "fear."*

The emotions surrounding fear" also cause a mind to "close off;" this results in making the steps of a procedure very difficult to absorb.

Perform the Process

These are the mathematical figures in diluting hydrochloric acid:

• If hydrochloric acid is 31% strength, add 65ml. into 35ml. distilled water to make 100ml.

• If hydrochloric acid is 35% strength, add 57ml. into 43ml. distilled water to make 100ml.

These mathematical figures *do not* have to be met *exactly*; it is adequate to use roughly half- and-half the ratio or a little more acid than water. (The *usefu* l hydrochloric acid concentration in the Ormus processes is a range of strengths from 18-20 %.) The reason that the 18-20% range is

chosen is that the “target pH” point in *dry* Ormus collection processes is pH 8.5 (this is discussed later) and the hydrochloric acid concentration is not to be so weak that an unwieldy amount of acid must be added to attain this pH or so strong that the target pH is easily overshot.

Measure the hydrochloric acid and distilled water in separate (glass) measuring containers.

These materials should be handled outside.

Slowly add hydrochloric acid to distilled water (in a glass container). The liquid can splash out of the container if the hydrochloric acid is dumped into the water rather than being added slowly. When diluting hydrochloric always add the acid into distilled water and always use a catch basin. (If water is added to hydrochloric acid it may sputter and could splatter on you.) **Stir to mix the hydrochloric acid and the distilled water.** Use a plastic utensil or glass-stirring rod.

Storage

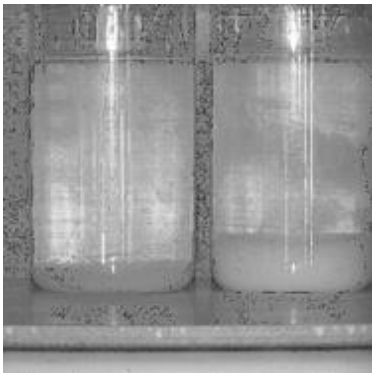
Store the diluted hydrochloric acid in glass. Borosilicate glass is the best type to use although regular glass also works. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Borosilicate Glass.”

(Appendix XIV.) For safety, store the glass bottle containing diluted hydrochloric acid in a catch basin (in the event the bottle breaks).

(Note: A household type item that can be useful for storage is the glass container of a 40oz beer bottle covered with a plastic lid. A metal lid is not used because fumes from hydrochloric acid corrode metal. Saran Wrap® cannot be placed as a dividing material between metal and glass because it corrodes.)

Label the bottle of hydrochloric acid "Hydrochloric Acid (HCl)-Poison" so the bottle is not to be confused with something else.

While performing an Ormus Collection Process, the diluted hydrochloric acid may be placed in HDPE bottles.



O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

DRY PROCESS

(Cold Fire Process)

Note:

There

are

appendices that have cross-

referencing information to that

in this chapter. These include:

"List of Ormus Resources and

Supplies,"

"Common

Measurement
Conversions,”
“Best
Practices
Labware
Choices,”
“pH Meter” and
“Sources
for
the
Ormus
Processes.”
For “Lye Solution Preparation”
and
“Hydrochloric
Acid
Preparation”
see
previous
chap

ters in this section.

You may remember the white precipitate from the “Wet Process” and

expect that all Ormus precipitates are white. All Ormus precipitates are not pure white.

Labware and Supplies to perform a “Dry Process” (Cold Fire Process) Ormus source material, lye solution, hydrochloric acid, distilled water, pH meter, container made of HDPE plastic (to house the lye solution as it disaggregates the Ormus source material), borosilicate glass container (to perform the process in), measuring cup, aluminum foil, barrel syringe or baster, funnel or flat strainer, filters (*unbleached* coffee filters), focus beam flashlight, catch basin, plastic stirrer (or borosilicate glass), safety clothing/equipment and HDPE container (to store finished manna). The hydrochloric acid used as “reagent” in the process can be placed in an HDPE plastic bottle. For more information, see “Best Practices Labware Choices.”

(Appendix XIV.)

As a safety measure, always place containers used in the process into a larger non-metallic catch basin (*in case of leakage or breakage*). For example: A (new) cat litter box or the bottom of an under-the-bed storage container. (Note: When adding the hydrochloric acid, a lot of heat is generated that could break the glass.)

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the stability of Ormus in source material or the manna (precipitate), it is prudent to keep the work and storage area six feet or more away from them. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil.”

(Appendix XIV.)

S E C T I O N 3 : B E S T P R O C E S S E S F O R T H E A V E R A G E O R M U S C O L L E C T O R

CAUTION!!

Note: Cautions are a form of education so that you may work with lye and hydrochloric acid in awareness and respect not fear.

Lye is a “caustic.” Hydrochloric acid is an acid. Both lye and hydrochloric acid are strong chemicals and can damage eyes by rendering the cornea opaque, a form of irreparable eye damage. If lye or hydrochloric acid gets into eyes flush the eyeball with water immediately and seek medical attention if the burning persists.

If lye or hydrochloric acid contacts the skin it hurts and damages it. Lye or hydrochloric acid reacts with skin tissue and can cause permanent damage and scarring if severe. Even minor reactions can be painful. If lye or hydrochloric acid contacts clothes it damages them. If lye or hydrochloric acid gets onto your clothes or body, immediately flush the area with lots of water and seek medical attention if necessary.

It is very helpful to work near a sink, faucet or other source of wash water.

The area must be well ventilated as breathing fumes from lye or hydrochloric acid can damage air passages and lungs. Lye solution creates caustic fumes. Do not breathe in these fumes. Hydrochloric acid creates a pungent, corrosive “fog” when added to water. Do not breathe in this fog. Handle lye or hydrochloric acid with adequate ventilation such as a laboratory range hood vented outside or conduct the work outside. It is advisable to keep a bottle of baking soda solution handy to use against hydrochloric acid spills (baking soda powder can be sprinkled on if the spill is large) and a spray bottle of distilled white vinegar handy to use against lye spills.

For more information, see “The Chemicals of the Processes.” (Appendix XIII.) When working with lye or hydrochloric acid, (or any chemical) avoid touching your face or rubbing your eyes. Do not handle around food. Do not dump wastewater on the ground. Lye is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the lye directly into the drain and don't mix it with any acid that may be in the drain as it can react explosively. Hydrochloric acid is generally safe to put down the drain, but

first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the hydrochloric acid directly into the drain and don't mix it with any

“pH alkaline” material that may be in the drain as it can react explosively.

When working with lye or hydrochloric acid, please wear goggles or a ful - face visor (an industrial face protector), neoprene gloves and a PVC lab apron as well as protective clothing such as long sleeves and long pants.

Keep children and pets away from the work area and do not leave it unattended. Even if no one is around, an unsuspecting person could venture by and be at risk.

Definition

Because the Ormus source material is dry (or dried-out), this collection method is termed the

“Dry Process.”

The “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)” as well as any of the other *dry* processes allows Ormus to be extracted from *dry* or dried-out material.

The heat for this process comes from the lye solution (the “secret fire”). The secret fire is explained in “Lye Solution Preparation-Final Thought.”

Source material for this process includes organic (biological) material such as carrot pulp, material from the mineral kingdom (such as ancient seabeds or dry land minerals like black sand) and other non- *metallic* material.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Information

Appearance: The collected Ormus is observed as a fluffy precipitate (not always a brilliant white color) in liquid.

Since the “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)” does not add heat from an external source (external heat), this process is considered both a valuable Ormus collection process and a process that the average Ormus collector is able to perform. Any Ormus process which uses external heat *especially when heat is applied to cause a “boil,”* is generally thought to place a slightly higher energy state (higher spin) on the Ormus material and this is felt to cause a bit more potency. It is also felt that more precipitate forms during a process that does not cause a boil. When boiling, some of the lighter Ormus boils off and therefore lost to the collection. For more information, see

“Labware Choices-Heat.” (Appendix XIV.)

The *chemical* burning created by the lye solution (not external heat) is utilized in this Ormus collection process to physically *disaggregate* (disintegrate) the Ormus source material and release the Ormus within. Ancient alchemists referred to lye solution as the “secret fire” therefore the

“Dry Process” is also referred to as the “Cold Fire Process.” The secret fire has been explained in

“Lye Solution Preparation-Final Thought.”

All Ormus collection processes use the *same* lye solution concentration. For more information, see “Lye Solution Preparation.” (Section Three.) The pH of the lye solution is a little higher than pH 12.

The *“Living Menstruum”* : By soaking the *dry* Ormus source in lye solution (the “secret fire”), an “Ormus-containing lye medium” forms. This is termed “living menstruum” because Ormus is now *in* the lye liquid. This soaking step is theorized to allow Ormus to break free from the dry Ormus source material and “tie” to the lye solution. The Ormus is “tied” to the lye solution in one of two ways. First, the source material can be soaked in lye solution and the mixture *stirred* twice a day for several weeks *or* the source material can be added to the lye liquid and the mixture *boiled* as done in the *dry* “Lye Boil Process” explained in the next chapter. During a later step of the process, the “collection” step, hydrochloric acid is added to the living

menstruum. A precipitate forms and falls to the bottom of the container where it is collected.

Any process where the Ormus source material is a *dry* (or dried-out) source falls under a general heading of a *dry* process and Section Four lists *several specific dry processes.* Even if the Ormus source material starts out a wet source - such as an organic item like carrot - it is reduced to a *dry* state before the process begins. *All* source materials used in *dry* processes must be clean (rinsed or washed), in small particle size and drained of all water (being completely dry is even better). If performing a process that includes a *burn*, such as the *dry* "Lye Burn Process, the *dry*

"Lye Burn and Boil Process or the *dry* "Sodium Burn Process, the source material must be *completely dry* and this is explained in a later chapter. For information on Ormus source materials see "Sources for the Ormus Processes." (Appendix VIII.)

Dried carrot pulp is used as the Ormus source material while explaining the "Dry Process."

Carrots are a good source material for the "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)" because they are rich in iridium and rhodium and these elements are valued in the Ormus processes. (Iridium, rhodium and gold are the three elements most valued in the Ormus collection processes). For more information, see "Ormus Information." (Appendix VI.)

Carrots are a physically aggregated cellular material. To prepare any source material for an Ormus process it must first be physically disaggregated (disintegrated). Using common vernacular

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it may be said that we "tear it apart." Ancient alchemists would use terms such as: *disassociate, decompound* and cause *decomposition*. (From *Collectanea Chemica by Eirenaeus Philalethes et al, 1893.*) The tighter the physical aggregation of molecules in an Ormus source, the more

energetically active (dangerous) processes are required to unlock the Ormus from the source material. (These more energetically active processes add varying degrees of *heat*.) We use the term “unlock” and ancient alchemists would have termed it “opening” the source as the now opened molecules of source material allow Ormus to leach out and thereby becomes available for collection. The molecules of some Ormus source materials are *not highly physically aggregated*, (such as carrots), and therefore require *less* energetically active (dangerous) Ormus collection processes. (It does become more difficult when physically disaggregating the aggregation of molecules in tightly bound materials such as the metallic bonds in gold or copper. The “Dry Process” is not useful for this purpose as the lye solution (the “secret fire”) does not provide enough *energetics to properly* disaggregate (disintegrate) metal bonds.)

Other sources for the “Dry Process” may include minerals like magnetite, pureganic minerals®, humic shale and volcanic ash. Platinum group Ormus or rare earths may be present in these source materials and therefore the Ormus made from them would be expected to be good.

These minerals are in a *powdered or granulated* form and while the molecules in these materials are more aggregated than dried carrot, the particles are small and the materials not overly dense.

Therefore, the “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)” disaggregates the molecules and allows the formation of collectable Ormus.

(These minerals are also good Ormus source materials in the *dry* “Lye *Boil* Process” where *external* heat is added to produce a boiling of the lye solution. This boiling disintegrates the molecules in the powdered or granulated minerals to a greater degree than the “Dry Process.” The *dry* “Lye Boil Process” is discussed in Section Four and has been mentioned now to describe how there *are* Ormus collection processes which provide greater heat than the “secret fire” of lye solution utilized in the “Dry Process.”)

Any organic or mineral source known to be *edible* (non-toxic) is a candidate for the “Dry Process.” If using an Ormus source material you do not know is edible and it makes a precipitate, at the very least send the *precipitate* off or

an assay. For more information on laboratory assays, see “Sources for the Processes-Information” (Appendix VIII).

Note: There is an exception regarding silver as an Ormus source material. This is discussed in “Sources for the Processes-Metal.” (Appendix VIII).

The “Dry Process” (and all of the dry processes) involves two noticeable occurrences: an

“energetic phenomenon” and a “pH *Plateau*.”

The energetic phenomenon is observed as the pH of the lye menstruum *rises* when hydrochloric acid is added. Because hydrochloric acid is *acidic*, the pH is expected to *lower*. *Observing the pH rise is not initially expected, but does happen in the Ormus processes.*

A “pH plateau” is also observed. The pH first rises and then it *levels off* as hydrochloric acid continues to be added. Once passing the pH plateau, the pH begins to lower rather quickly.

When the pH of the “living menstruum” reaches pH 8.5 the process is finished.

Remember: *The process is finished when the living menstruum reaches pH 8.5*. The target pH of

8.5 is an “actual” pH. Calibrate the pH meter, determine any variance in its readings and factor that variance into pH readings. For more information, see “pH Meter.” (Appendix XV.) Some say that many of the Ormus materials precipitate at pH 6 - 8 (gold, osmium, palladium, platinum and rhodium are included in this group) and therefore, by stopping at pH 8.5, there have been localized areas of lower pH in the range of pH 6 - 8. The pH is *not allowed* to dip to pH 6

or 7 because then there have been localized areas of lower pH in the range of pH 5 or below.

When the pH dips below pH 5 the Ormus is thought by some to be lost all together.

Note: If hydrochloric acid is added to the "living menstruum" and the pH initially goes *down* and not up, this is an indicator that Ormus is *not* present in that batch.

The use of a magnetic stirrer to stir the living menstruum is generally not suggested because of the electromagnetic (EMF) field generated by the motor. Some feel electromagnetic fields may disturb the state of the Ormus. There is not a consensus on this point. For more information, see "Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil." (Appendix XIV.)

Preparing the Source Part 1

Drying the Source/Reducing Particle Size of the Source

Dried carrot pulp is used as Ormus source material during the explanation of the "Dry Process."

Juice the carrots to remove as much *water* **and** *sugar* **as possible.** A theory holds that Ormus likes "tight" places and the crystalline structure of salt and sugar provide these. Since Ormus is generally thought to have an even greater affinity for sugar than for salt, the carrot is often juiced twice to maximize the sugar loss.

Dry the moist carrot pulp on a stainless steel pan in a gas oven at 120 degrees. This allows the carrot pulp to *slowly* dry with no charring. (If a gas oven is not available, use a gas flame. Place the carrot pulp in a stainless steel pan over very low flame.) Stir occasionally and do not leave unattended or allow charring to occur. Charring an Ormus source material introduces carbon; and this is not desired because Ormus is thought to attach to carbon. The end result of drying is the formation of *small* particles of Ormus source material in a *dry* state. (The smaller the pieces of source material the better the process works. I have ground the dried particles in a mortar and pestle to reduce their size even more.) In the case of carrots, it may be said that the

carrots have been reduced to *dirt* as they are small, dark brown, crumbly particles. For more information, see

“Labware Choices-Heat.” (Appendix XIV.)

Preparing the Source Part 2

Boiling the Source

Lye embodies a “secret fire” and this step in the process utilizes that “chemical” fire in lye solution to disaggregate the molecules in the *dry* Ormus source material and unlock the Ormus within. Secret fire is explained in “Lye Solution Preparation-Final Thought.”

Prepare one gallon lye solution. For more information, see “Lye Solution Preparation.”

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Place the lye solution into a clean HDPE plastic container. The container used to house the dry Ormus source and lye solution can be HDPE plastic or stainless steel. Because external heat is not added in the “Dry Process,” HDPE plastic containers are more commonly used. (Not only is it easier to find them in various sizes, but there are no precautions associated with their use as with stainless steel containers.) Glass is not recommended because lye solution is in contact with the glass for a *long* period of time and silica etches (a non-toxic contaminate) from the glass. For more information, see “Labware Choices.” (Appendix XIV.) **Add the fine** *dry* **particles of Ormus source material to the lye solution at a ratio of roughly one cup of** *dry* **Ormus source material to one gallon of lye solution.** Stir while combining. The order of combining is specific and *it is important that the Ormus source material is always added to the lye solution*. If this order is not followed, the lye solution may sputter, boil and splatter onto you.

(In this example the dry Ormus source is *dry* carrot *pulp*.) To make smaller volumes, use the same proportions, such as 1/2 cup dry Ormus source material to 1/2 gallon lye solution. Note: 1/2

gallon is equal to 8 cups or 2 quarts. For more information, see "Measurement Conversions."

(Appendix XII.)

Cover the container of lye solution and Ormus source material then place it in the *dark***.**

Stir with a plastic utensil or glass stirring rod at least twice a day. Stirring is important as it allows the lye solution to more fully reach all of the particles of Ormus source material. *Stir regularly for several weeks.* This allows *time* for the Ormus in the dry source material to break free and *move into* the lye solution.

(*Lye solution releases noxious fumes that are harmful if inhaled.* Therefore, it is suggested that this soaking step in the "Dry Process" is *performed in a well-ventilated space.* Placing it out of the house is strongly suggested.)

After several weeks, pour the "living menstruum" (Ormus-containing lye solution) *off* **the top of the Ormus source material and filter it.** The same filtering process is performed as described in the "Wet Process-Preparing the Source," (Section Three) *with one difference:* a paper towel is never used because lye solution disintegrates the paper towel. The filtering process is repeated here for your convenience.

Filter the "living menstruum" through a wetted coffee filter. Always use distilled water to moisten the filter. One filter can be used or two or three stacked together if necessary. Pores of the filter do clog up so use a fresh dampened filter for each pour. Repeat the straining until the menstruum runs through clear.

Place a "candy/deep fry thermometer" on a thick cloth (to "seat" it) under a clean *borosilicate g lass* **container.** If the thermometer is

constructed of all glass (containing no metal), it may be attached to the inside of the container. The thermometer allows us to monitor the temperature of the living menstruum as hydrochloric acid is added. The temperature during the process does rise and Ormus has been speculated to "boil off" (gassing) if it rises above 140

degrees farenheit. Consequently it is important not to exceed this temperature.

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Fill the *borosilicate g lass* **container less than 1/2 full of "living menstruum"** because the next step requires a lot of hydrochloric acid. (*High heat is generated when hydrochloric acid is added. Always* choose borosilicate glass containers and place a catch basin underneath.) When a reaction releases heat, it is called an "exothermic" reaction and this heat causes the borosilicate glass container to become very hot. For more information, see "Labware Choices-Borosilicate Glass." (Appendix XIV.) *(What has been created is a filtered living menstruum that is central to the chemical reaction in all the dry Ormus collection processes.)*

(Point of information: In other *dry* Ormus collection processes described later in the book, the dry Ormus source material is further prepared by *boiling* the lye solution or *burning* the Ormus source material with solid lye crystals to *further* disaggregate the molecules of the material and unlock the Ormus in it.)

Perform the Process

This is important: The filtered "living menstruum" (Ormus-containing lye solution) must be at a *room temperature. If the solution is warm the next step of the process will not work.*

Adding the Hydrochloric Acid

The pH of the cool and filtered living menstruum (in the borosilicate container) is lowered to pH

8.5 by adding hydrochloric acid. A precipitate forms called “Ormus” (manna). The hydrochloric acid required is usually about 40- 50% of the amount of living menstruum. (The amount of hydrochloric acid needed is dependant on how much Ormus is in the living menstruum.) (Some have said that it may be helpful to stir in a clockwise direction and once Ormus (manna) is seen forming begin stirring in a counter-clockwise direction.)

Add hydrochloric acid in a steady stream to the “living menstruum” in the borosilicate glass container. The hydrochloric acid is continually added in a steady *stream* because this step *must* be completed in one sitting and in a timely fashion.

To accomplish this *continuous and steady* stream, place hydrochloric acid in an HDPE plastic bottle that has a “spout” cap. Constantly stir the living menstruum with a plastic (or borosilicate) utensil so there are no “hot spots” (areas in the menstruum that the pH drops to pH 5 or below).

A hot spot is very detrimental to the reaction as some feel that pH 5 is the pH where Ormus leaves all together.

Do not dawdle. Add the hydrochloric acid in a steady continuous stream and stir without interruption. *DO NOT STOP THE PROCESS* - it must be completed in one sitting. If the process is stopped, the liquid cools, the pH goes up and we lose control of knowing when to consider the process done. The process is completed when the pH is brought down, in one sitting, to pH 8.5.

Initially the pH is observed to (unexpectedly) rise and then crest and hold the pH point before lowering. This initial rise in the pH and then leveling off are the “energetic phenomenon”

discussed earlier in “Information.” I have experienced the pH rise, crest at pH 12.5, hold that pH

and then (relatively slowly) lower to pH 12 then pH 11 on its way down. When the pH lowers below pH 11, it drops faster than you may expect.

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A fog is seen hanging onto the inside of the glass beaker. This fog is called an “indicator point” and its presence alerts the astute Ormus collector to add hydrochloric acid more slowly as the pH is close to maximum and will begin to decrease soon. (This fog indicates that the end point of the process is close.)

There is a point where the beaker becomes very hot to the touch and a fine vapor collects on the inside of the container. The vapor is another “indicator point” and its presence is directing you to add the hydrochloric acid *more* slowly (stir continuously). When the fine vapor is seen, the “living menstruum” is so hot that Ormus is “boiling off” (“gassing”). Add the hydrochloric acid a *little slower* because losing Ormus to the air is not desired. Monitor the temperature reading on the candy/deep fry thermometer. *Do not let the temperature of the “living menstruum” rise above 140 degrees* Fahrenheit. (I have experienced the heat rising above 140

degrees.)

At pH 11, fluffy precipitate may begin to be observed. (A focused beam flashlight can be used to view the Ormus (manna) “cloud” that forms in the liquid.) The closer the pH gets to the neutral pH of pH 7, the faster the pH lowers. Therefore, once pH 11 has been attained, continue adding hydrochloric acid more slowly and in smaller amounts (even drops) until pH 8.5 is achieved. *Continually stir the living menstruum* so no “hot spots” form.

There is a point where foam forms around the edges of the stirring utensil. This occurs near the end point of pH 8.5 and is another “indicator point.” The end of the process is very close so add hydrochloric acid in *small* amounts until the target pH of pH 8.5 is achieved. When pH 8.5 is reached, stop adding hydrochloric acid.

At pH 8.5 the drop is done. *Do not bring the pH to lower than pH 8.5.* Now, as the liquid cools, the pH meter displays a “drifting up” of the pH values as

the pH does rise a little as the liquid cools - but relative to the drop - the "work" is done.

(If pH 8.5 is passed, for example the pH lowers to pH 8.3, the Ormus (manna) is still all right because the difference is so small. (Since some feel that Ormus leaves altogether at pH 5 this pH

of pH 8.3 is very far from pH 5.) Because of both the wide spread between the two pH values and the constant stirring that was done, "hot spots" as have been discussed earlier are not a factor.) **At the end of the reaction, the "living menstruum" has become a very salty tasting and safe to touch liquid.** For more information, see "Chemistry of the Processes." (Appendix XXII.) Note: The Ormus collected from carrots in a "Dry Process" is more luminescent than the Ormus collected from sea salt or drawn seawater in a "Wet Process." The precipitate from the carrot source looks like fluffy clouds or a "cake-like" material.

Purifying (Washing)

Purify (wash) the Ormus (manna) three times as described in the "Wet Process." *There are two differences*. First, the rinse water used is always *distilled* water. (Distilled water is used because organic material is always present in "Magnet Vortex Water Trap" water, "Vortex Water Trap"

water and tap water that can result in spoilage of the Ormus (manna) over time. Because this

process requires more time, energy and resources in the collection of Ormus the *longest* shelf life is desired.) The second difference in the washing technique is that salt *never* need be added to the finished Ormus (manna) since salt is produced in the reaction and the liquid over the precipitate becomes *very* "salty."

For your convenience, the "Wet Process" washing (purifying) directions are repeated, with modifications, below.

Once the precipitate has settled, is covered and in the dark, the manna can be washed with distilled water. Excess salt is removed during the washing. Washing is a form of purifying and the manna is washed *three times* (some rinse a fourth time). If the manna was made based on a moon phase, follow the time frame outlined in "Moon Chart." (Appendix XX.) **For the *first* rinse, the liquid can be removed from the top of the Ormus (manna) or the Ormus (manna) can be removed from the bottom of the liquid.** Turkey basters or separatory funnels are good tools for removing the manna from the bottom of the liquid. Draw out the manna - a useful suggestion is to put it in a pilsner style beer glass (or any other container narrower on the bottom than at the top). When the container is this shape, rinsing the Ormus (manna) is more efficient because as rinse water is poured off there is more control of the manna on the bottom and therefore little of it is lost. This shaped glassware works well for smaller batches of Ormus. When processing over two gallons of "living menstruum" a larger container than pilsner glassware may be required to hold the collected manna for rinsing.

The other method of washing is to decant the liquid from the top by slowly tipping the container over and pouring out the liquid. Be careful not to pour out the precipitate! If the precipitate drifts up, stop pouring and let it settle again before continuing to pour. Decant as much liquid as possible. Then a turkey baster (or barrel syringe) can be used to draw off additional liquid. Next, pour the manna into a pilsner style beer glass or any container.

(Note: Any container shape can be chosen. HDPE plastic containers can also be used.) **Add an equal amount of distilled water to the Ormus precipitate (manna) filled container as you see Ormus (manna) plus any remaining liquid over it.**

It does make a difference how much rinse water is added. With every batch of rinse water, some of the manna precipitate is thought to dissolve and once dissolved, it doesn't re-precipitate back to manna. In addition, with every batch of rinse water, the Ormus oil said to be in the liquid is lost. Therefore, using more water than is necessary per wash or washing the precipitate too

often causes the manna to become less potent. Consequently, this washing step is performed *three times* (*some* do wash the precipitate four times).

(Note: Save the original liquid from the *first* wash in case the Ormus (manna) has been washed too much. This should not happen as the rinsing is performed three times, however, if this does occur, some of the liquid can be added back into the manna. The original liquid from the *first* wash can also be used in bathwater or as a foot soak because Ormus is contained in that water. If rinse water is used for plants, it is said to use the rinse water from the third or fourth wash. Don't use the first or second rinse water for plants because the *salt* contained in the initial washes of Ormus (manna) is considered to be too much. (At the end of the Ormus collection

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reaction in any of the *dry processes*, the living menstruum becomes a very salty non-toxic solution.) For information on Ormus use in plants, see "Usage in Plants/Agriculture." (Appendix XXI.) **Stir the manna or stir and bubble air downward from a turkey baster into the manna precipitate.** If stirring, use a plastic or glass stirrer. If bubbling, use a turkey baster. When bubbling, the manna is fluffed and washed by the moving air and water. By bubbling air the manna may be more thoroughly rinsed.

When finished stirring or stirring and bubbling, cover the manna and let it settle again before removing the liquid from the top of the precipitate.

Remove the liquid from the top of the Ormus precipitate. If the Ormus (manna) had been drawn *up* from the bottom during the first wash, it is only drawn up from the bottom for the *first* wash.

After the first wash, the liquid is decanted from the *top* in subsequent rinses. Once a lot of the liquid is decanted, a turkey baster (or barrel syringe) can be used to draw off additional liquid.

For the second time, add an equal amount of distilled water as there is manna (precipitate) plus any remaining liquid over it.

• Rinse the Ormus (manna) by stirring or stirring and bubbling (as explained above).

• Cover the Ormus (manna) and let it settle and then again decant the liquid from the top of the precipitate.

• For the third time, add an equal amount of distilled water as there is manna plus any remaining liquid over it.

• Rinse again using the same guidelines.

It has been said that there are no concerns about over-washing the Ormus (manna) when these guidelines (three rinses) are followed (some do rinse a fourth time). After the third wash, dilute the Ormus (manna) as described below and store.

Add distilled water to dilute the Ormus. The most common ratio is 1:1. Add an equal amount of distilled water *plus* any remaining liquid over the Ormus (manna). Twice-as-much or half-as-much distilled water may be used. It depends on how concentrated an Ormus product is desired. (Too little water may cause the texture of the Ormus [manna] to be less palatable.) Note: When adding the water, this is a good time to imprint/charge the Ormus. For more information, see

“Imprinting/Charging.” (Appendix XVIII.)

Note: Salt never needs to be added to the finished Ormus (manna) because at the end of the reaction the solution has become very salty.

Storage

Storage of the manna is the same as described in “Wet Process-Storage.” (page 52)

Final Thought

Ormus (manna) can be collected at any time or on any day of the year. To alchemists, there *is* an ideal time for the collection of Ormus (manna) and this is three days before a full moon or an equinox.

These are energetically active times during the year and some feel that Ormus (manna) collected during these periods is exceptional. For more information, see “Moon Chart.” (Appendix X.) By doing an Ormus process during one or two of these energetically active times of the year, you can with a large enough volume of Ormus source material, procure enough Ormus (manna) for use during the entire year.

Once the Ormus (manna) begins to coalesce, it falls from solution as a precipitate faster than in the “Wet Process.” It is the same material in a different form and yet it drops faster. The precipitate is lighter and fluffier than from the “Wet Process” and I have experienced the precipitate looking a bit like a “cloud” in the air or having a “cake-like” appearance.

The volume of manna collected during the “Dry Process” and any of *dry* processes is *less* than the amount of manna collected when performing a “Wet Process.” Expect this and do not be surprised or dismayed. For example: I collected a ratio of 1:8 manna to source material when performing a “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)” on magnetite and a ratio of 1:5 when performing a “Wet Process” on “drawn” seawater.

If the dry Ormus source material is “edible”, (non-toxic) and having no toxic metals or toxic materials then there is nothing harmful in the manna collected during an Ormus collection process. If the ingredients in an Ormus source material are not known, it can be sent off for an assay. At the very least, assay the manna made from it. For more information, see “Resources and Supplies-Have a Source Analyzed.” (Appendix I.)

A potential idea to filter the “living menstruum” after the soaking step is to buy a vacuum pump used to bleed car brakes. It is a thought that may prove helpful if performing the processes regularly on large batches of living menstruum. Buchner filter funnels are available with vacuum attachments

that increase the filtration rate. However, Buchner filter funnels are expensive and with creative thought, inexpensive methods can be found instead of buying costly lab equipment.

Superconductivity of Ormus (manna) may be demonstrated. For more information, see “Basic Explanation-Final Thought.” (Appendix VII.)

Note: the “Dry Process” (and all the *dry* processes) is based on a “salty solution” type of process.

For more information, see “Basic Explanation-Final Thought.” (Appendix VII.) The filtered out Ormus source material sediment from the “living menstruum” can be saved and placed in a fresh batch of lye solution to prepare another batch of living menstruum. This can be done and more Ormus (manna) collected. You must know that the amount of Ormus (manna) that precipitates is not as high the second time around.

Caution regarding silver: If silver is the Ormus source material, (or in the Ormus source material to an appreciable degree), *hydrochloric acid* cannot be used to precipitate the Ormus (manna) or toxic silver chloride has been made. For more information regarding silver, see

“Sources for the Ormus Processes-Metal.” (Appendix VIII.)

“Living menstruum” (unless made from silver) can replace regular lye solution in a “Wet Process” with exceptional results. Since this lye solution is a living menstruum (it *contains* Ormus

from the source material), a greater drop of Ormus (manna) is expected when performing a “Wet Process” (on “reconstituted” sea or drawn seawater). **Note:** “Living menstruum” created by soaking, boiling (or burning) a silver source is *never* saved for use. This is because you may *forget* the source material was silver and use the “living menstruum” in a *dry*

process. All the dry processes include adding hydrochloric acid and once this has been added, toxic “silver chloride”

is made. For more information, see “Sources for the Ormus Processes-Metal.” (Appendix VIII.) Another reason to save (a portion) of the “living menstruum” is in case the pH is brought a

little too low during the “Dry Process” or any of the *dry* processes. The “living menstruum” can be used to raise the pH.

Do not work with lye or hydrochloric acid in “fear” as it is thought that feeling fear at the time of the “work” causes an “imprint” of “fear” onto the Ormus (manna). *Work with lye and hydrochloric acid in “respect” not “fear.”* The emotions surrounding “fear” also cause a mind to “close off;” this results in making the steps of an Ormus collection process very difficult to absorb.

When washing containers and other equipment used, there may be observed a dried white ring in the container with dried white spots on it. These are easily removed with a solution of 3/4 part white vinegar and 1/4 part water.

A good organic source material for the “Dry Process” is Aloe Vera. David Hudson has said that this plant is high in the two most valued Ormus producing elements for the human being (rhodium and iridium). If you grow your own Aloe plants, it may be especially helpful to grow them in “volcanic soil” by adding Azomite® volcanic ash to the soil. Volcanic ash and volcanic soil are felt to contain high levels of Ormus.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

NOTES:

“*Ora, Lege, Lege, Lege, Relege,*

Labora et Invenies”

(Pray, Read, Read, Read again,

Labor, and Discover)

Altus, Mutus Liber (1677)

SECTION FOUR

Other Traditional Ormus Processes

dry Lye Boil Proces

dry Lye Burn Process

dry Lye Burn and Boil Process

dry Sodium Burn Process (write-up by Don Nance)

dry Hydrogen Peroxide (Gold) Process (write-up by

Don Nance)

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

DRY "LYE BOIL PROCESS"

Note: There are appendices that have cross-referencing information to that in this chapter.

These include:

"List of Ormus Resources and Supplies," "Common Measurement Conversions,"

"Best Practices Labware Choices," "pH Meter,"and "Sources for the Ormus Processes."

For "Lye Solution Preparation" and "Hydrochloric Acid Preparation"

see Section Three.

CAUTION!!

Note: Cautions are a form of education so that you may work with lye and hydrochloric acid in awareness and respect not fear.

Lye is a "caustic." Hydrochloric acid is an acid. Both lye and hydrochloric acid are strong chemicals and can damage eyes by rendering the cornea opaque, a form of irreparable eye damage. If lye or hydrochloric acid gets

into eyes flush the eyeball with water immediately and seek medical attention if the burning persists.

If lye or hydrochloric acid contacts the skin it hurts and damages it. Lye or hydrochloric acid reacts with skin tissue and can cause permanent damage and scarring if severe. Even minor reactions can be painful. If lye or hydrochloric acid contacts clothes it damages them. If lye or hydrochloric acid gets onto your clothes or body, immediately flush the area with lots of water and seek medical attention if necessary.

It is very helpful to work near a sink, faucet or other source of wash water.

The area must be well ventilated as breathing fumes from lye or hydrochloric acid can damage air passages and lungs. Lye solution creates caustic fumes. Do not breathe in these fumes. Hydrochloric acid creates a pungent, corrosive “fog” when added to water. Do not breathe in this fog. Handle lye or hydrochloric acid with adequate ventilation such as a laboratory range hood vented outside or conduct the work outside. It is advisable to keep a bottle of baking soda solution handy to use against hydrochloric acid spills (baking soda powder can be sprinkled on if the spill is large) and a spray bottle of distilled white vinegar handy to use against lye spills.

For more information, see “The Chemicals of the Processes.” (Appendix XIII.) When working with lye or hydrochloric acid, (or any chemical) avoid touching your face or rubbing your eyes. Do not handle around food. Do not dump wastewater on the ground. Lye is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the lye directly into the drain and don't mix it with any acid that may be in the drain as it can react explosively. Hydrochloric acid is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the hydrochloric acid directly into the drain and don't mix it with any

“pH alkaline” material that may be in the drain as it can react explosively.

When working with lye or hydrochloric acid, please wear goggles or a full-face visor (an industrial face protector), neoprene gloves and a PVC lab

apron as well as protective clothing such as long sleeves and long pants.

Keep children and pets away from the work area and do not leave it unattended. Even if no one is around, an unsuspecting person could venture by and be at risk.

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

Labware and Supplies to perform a dry “Lye Boil Process”

Ormus source material, lye solution, hydrochloric acid, distilled water, pH meter, stainless steel pot for the “boil” (follow the stainless steel precautions in Appendix XIV), 5-lb flat weight (weight-trainer type) or a brick, heat source: propane turkey ring burner, borosilicate glass container (to perform the process), measuring cup, aluminum foil, barrel syringe or baster, funnel or flat strainer, filters (unbleached coffee filters), focus beam flashlight, plastic catch basin, stirrer of plastic or borosilicate glass, safety clothing and equipment. Hydrochloric acid used as the “reagent” in the process may be placed in an HDPE plastic bottle. Store the finished manna in HDPE plastic containers. For more information, see Appendix XIV.

As a safety measure, always place containers used in the process into a larger non-metallic

“catch basin” (in case of leakage or breakage). For example: A (new) cat litter box or the bottom of an under-the-bed storage container. (Note: When adding the hydrochloric acid, a lot of heat is generated that could break the glass.)

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the stability of Ormus in source material or the manna (precipitate), it is prudent to keep the work and storage area six feet or more away from them. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil.”

(Appendix XIV.)

Definition

This process mirrors the “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process).” The only difference is the addition of a “boil” with external heat applied to the one-gallon lye solution containing roughly one-cup (dry) Ormus source material.

Because of the “boil” added to this process, it is a more energetically active one than the “Dry Process” and can physically disaggregate (disintegrate or disassociate) to a greater degree, the molecules of Ormus source used in the “Dry Process.”

Source materials for this process includes land-based minerals, sands and less dense metal such as finely shaved copper. (Note: This is not the most efficient process to make Ormus (manna) from gold.)

Information

Appearance: The collected Ormus is observed as a fluffy precipitate (not always a brilliant white color) in liquid.

Heat is added from an external source in this process to cause a “boil.” Any Ormus process which uses external heat especially when heat is applied to cause a boil, is generally thought to place a slightly higher energy state (higher spin) on the Ormus material and this is felt to cause a bit more potency. It is also felt that more precipitate forms during a process that does not cause a boil. When boiling, some of the lighter Ormus boils off and therefore lost to the collection. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Heat.” (Appendix XIV.)

All Ormus collection processes use the same lye solution concentration. For more information, see “Lye Solution Preparation.” (Section Three). The pH of the lye solution is a little higher than pH 12.

The “Living Menstruum:” By placing the dry Ormus source material into lye solution then boiling the mixture, an “Ormus-containing lye medium” forms. This is termed “living

menstruum" because Ormus is now in the lye liquid. The theory holds that this step allows Ormus to break free from the dry Ormus source material and "tie" to the lye solution. The Ormus is "tied" to the lye solution in one of two ways. The Ormus source material is boiled for four hours in the lye solution or it is soaked in it and the liquid stirred twice a day for several weeks (as done in the "Dry Process [Cold Fire Process].")

Because the lye solution containing the dry Ormus source material is boiled (external heat added), the preparation of the "living menstruum" (the Ormus-containing lye medium) occurs faster and is prepared in four hours rather than the several weeks required in the "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)." The mechanism that causes the formation of a "living menstruum" is explained in "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process) - Information." (page 62)

After the boil, the "living menstruum" is cooled, filtered and used in the same way to collect Ormus as described in the "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process) - Perform the Process." (page 66) Examples of sources for this process are minerals. For example: magnetite, pureganic minerals® or humic shale. Because external heat is added, the molecules of these source materials may be expected to physically disaggregate (disintegrate) more than in the "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)." Disaggregating the molecules unlocks the Ormus and allows it to leach out and become available for collection. Other sources for this process include certain sands. (Copper, shaved very fine, is also expected to physically disaggregate its aggregation of molecules, called

"breaking the metallic bonds" because it is a less dense metal, however if another Ormus process that utilizes higher heat is performed, the Ormus (manna) yield is higher. These processes are addressed in a later chapter. For more information, see "Sources for the Ormus Processes."

(Appendix VIII.)

Any dry Ormus source material known to be edible (non-toxic) is a candidate for the dry "Lye Boil Process" (or any of the dry processes). If

using an Ormus source material you do not know is “edible” and it makes a precipitate, at the very least send the precipitate off for an assay. For more information on assays see “Sources for the Processes-Information.” (Appendix VIII.) (NOTE: There is an exception regarding silver as an Ormus source material and this is discussed in “Sources for the Processes-Metal.” [Appendix VIII.])

Preparing the Source Part 1

If using an *organic* **source, prepare the Ormus source material as described in “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Preparing the Source Part I.” (page 64)**

If using a *mineral* **source (such as humic shale), it must be clean (rinse or wash the material if needed), in small particle size and completely drained of water** (being completely dry is better).

The finer the particle size the better the chances that total disintegration occurs. Particle sizes may be seen ranging from as fine as talcum powder to a size smaller than 1/4 of an inch.

If using a metal **source, it must be** 99.9% pure**, clean, in** small **particle size** (filed**) and fully drained of water** (being completely dry is better)**.** The metal is to be shaved or otherwise in small particles. With some effort a clean “mill bastard file” can be used. (The file is stored clean and protected from rusting with a layer of edible oil.)

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Preparing the Source Part 2

Boiling the Source

Because this step has external heat added, it more energetically tears the molecules of the Ormus source material apart allowing the Ormus to leach out of the source material and into the lye solution. Because heat

energetically disaggregates the Ormus source material this boiling step is completed in four hours.

Prepare one-gallon lye solution. For more information, see “Lye Solution Preparation”

(Section Three).

Place the lye solution into a stainless steel pot that has a lid. Choose a spot away from direct sunlight. Since this process adds heat to the lye solution, it is important to have a stainless steel pot. The stainless steel pot is to have no aluminum showing or in its construction (this can be checked with a magnet). This means there is to be no rivets where the handles meet the pot, no rusting, no flaking, no pitting, no chipping, no breeching of the stainless steel coating nor discoloration that can't be polished away with stainless steel cleansers. If the stainless steel pot has any rivets, they must be drilled out and replaced with stainless steel bolts. The lid including the knob is to have no aluminum and if aluminum is present, the knob, must be removed and replaced with a stainless steel bolt. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Stainless Steel.”

(Appendix XIV.)

Add the fine dry particles of Ormus source material to the lye solution at a ratio of roughly one-cup dry Ormus source material to one-gallon lye solution. Stir with a plastic stirrer while combining. The order of combining is specific and it is important that the Ormus source material is always added to the lye solution. If this order is not followed, the lye solution may sputter, boil and splatter onto you. (To make a smaller volume, use the same proportions, such as 1/2 cup dry Ormus source material to 1/2 gallon lye solution.) **Note:** 1/2 gallon is equal to eight cups or two quarts. For more information, see “Measurement Conversions.” (Appendix XII.) **Bring the lye solution containing the Ormus source material to a “rapid boil” in a covered stainless steel pot.** (Directly after the rapid boil the heat is reduced to high simmer.) Boil the lye solution outside of the house as lye solution releases noxious fumes that are harmful if breathed. A gas flame is generally preferred. For example, a propane turkey ring burner. For more

information, see “Labware Choices-Heat Sources.” (Appendix XIV.) Stir the contents when a rapid boil has been achieved.

Note: Lye solution isn't like water when it boils, it can roll when it boils. Lye solution doesn't bubble, as much as it “burps” and therefore it can roll up the sides of the stainless steel container (a bit like boiling oatmeal rolls up and out of the pot). Therefore it is wise to choose a pot deep enough to accommodate this “rolling” action. When applying high heat to reach a “rapid boil,”

it may be helpful to watch the pot closely or even bungee cord the lid down in the event the lye solution “overboils the pot” (rolling/bubbling up and out). For safety reasons, it is important to realize how lye doesn't boil like water and that once it does boil, it - like water - does so energetically.

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Now you may choose to keep

the

pot

“un-lidded”

while

observing for the “rapid boil” and then place the lid on at that time. However, one of the reasons the lid is left on the pot is because the lye solution can “explode off” any trapped gas that may be in the pieces of Ormus source material much like a log in a fireplace explodes (with a popping sound) sap trapped in the log.

Lower the heat to an “energetic simmer” (a high simmer) such as seen in a gentle rolling boil, stir the liquid, cover the pot, add weight to the cover.

Simmer for four hours. To gauge the strength of the simmer, look for the amount of steam coming out from around the lid.

This set-up prepares the Ormus source material and includes a

Heat is also gassing off Ormus propane turkey ring burner (propane tank is outside the range of (boiling into the air). Therefore, the picture), a stainless steel pot with lid and a 5-lb flat weight (weight-trainer type). Note: A heat diffuser such as the cast iron

the pot is lidded (for safety griddle shown here finds use if the heat is too high for an reasons) and weighted down by energetic simmer.

placing a weight on top of the lid.

This weight on the lid helps to maintain a tight seal, and in this way, the amount of Ormus-containing steam leaving the pot is lessened. A 5-pound flat weight (weight-trainer type) can be used for this application. Position the center hole of the flat weight over the stainless steel “lid knob” of the stainless steel pot. (Many lid knobs are not stainless steel and must be changed to a stainless steel bolt.) A brick may be used to weigh down the lid in place of a 5-pound flat weight. This is an example of using something from around the house instead of purchasing specialized equipment. If a brick is used, position the center hole of the brick over the stainless steel “lid knob” of the stainless steel pot.

Note: If you choose to clamp the lid on (in place of putting a weight on the lid) make sure the lye liquid inside the stainless steel pot had already gotten hot before adding the clamp. A

“bomb” has been made if the clamp is placed on the lid before the heat is applied to the stainless steel pot.

(Note: Conceptually, it is possible that a stainless steel pressure cooker may be used and in this manner both heat and pressure utilized to tear apart the molecules of the Ormus source material. This could be an experiment. However, make sure all stainless steel precautions have been met and study the heating requirements of a pressure cooker. It is possible pressure cookers may not safely accommodate high heat and therefore lower heat must be used. Finally, the

pressure cookers I have seen incorporate plastic handles that may not withstand the rigors of a propane turkey ring burner and must be removed. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Stainless Steel.” (Appendix XIV.)

“Energetically simmer” four hours.

(Alternative suggestions have been made which do not involve stainless steel precautions when boiling the lye solution containing the Ormus source material. The first suggestion is to place the lye solution/Ormus source material mixture into an uncapped HDPE bottle. Place the uncapped HDPE bottle into a pot of water and bring to a boil. (Perform this outside - never in the house.) When the water in the pot has started to boil, tighten the cap and continue boiling for four hours. As an experiment, a crock-pot could be used for the source of heat. Cap the HDPE bottle when the water in the crock-pot has gotten very hot. Replace the water in the crock-pot as needed (the lye water in the now capped HDPE bottle does not boil away so it does not need replenishing). (Source: www.subtleenergies.com.)

Allow the “living menstruum” to cool with the lid on. Keeping the lid on is speculated to hold Ormus (that rose up from the heat) inside the pot until it cools and lowers back down. (To best follow stainless steel precautions, remove the “living menstruum” from the stainless steel pot as soon as it has cooled and do not allow the living menstruum to remain in the stainless steel pot any longer than necessary.)

Pour the cooled “living menstruum” off the top of the Ormus source material and filter the living menstruum. The same filtering process is performed as described in the “Wet Process-Preparing the Source.” (Section Three.) Please note one difference: a paper towel is never used because lye solution disintegrates the paper towel. The filtering process is repeated here, with modifications, for your convenience.

Filter the "living menstruum" through a wetted coffee filter. Always use distilled water to moisten the filter. One filter can be used at a time or two or three stacked together, if necessary.

Pores of the filter do clog up so use a fresh dampened filter for each pour. Repeat the straining until the "living menstruum" runs through clear.

Place a "candy/deep fry thermometer" on a thick cloth (to "seat" it) under a clean *borosilicate glass* **container.** If the thermometer is constructed of all glass (containing no metal) it may be attached to the inside of the container. The thermometer allows us to monitor the temperature of the "living menstruum" as hydrochloric acid is added. The temperature during the process does rise and Ormus has been speculated to "boil off" (gassing) if it rises above 140

degrees farenheit. Consequently it is important not to exceed this temperature.

Fill the *borosilicate glass* **container less than 1/2 full of "living menstruum"** because the next step requires a lot of hydrochloric acid. (High heat is generated when hydrochloric acid is added, therefore always choose borosilicate glass containers and place a catch basin underneath. When a reaction releases heat, it is called an "exothermic reaction" and this heat causes the borosilicate glass container to become very hot.) For more information, see "Labware Choices-Borosilicate Glass." (Appendix XIV.)

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(What has been created is a filtered "living menstruum" that is central to the chemical reaction in all the dry Ormus collection processes.)

Perform the Process

This is important: The filtered living menstruum (Ormus-containing lye solution) must have fully cooled down after the boil and be at a room temperature. If the solution is still warm the next step of the process will not work.

Reminder: Because hydrochloric acid generates high heat when added to the lye solution, always choose a borosilicate glass container and place it in a "catch basin." For more information, see "Labware Choices-Borosilicate Glass." (Appendix XIV.)

Hydrochloric acid is added to the cooled and filtered "living menstruum" to precipitate Ormus (manna) (if Ormus is present). This is described in "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-

Perform the Process." (page 66)

Purifying (washing):

The Ormus (manna) precipitate is washed with distilled water. This is described in "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Purifying (Washing)." (page 67)

Storage

Storage of the Ormus (manna) precipitate is the same as described in "Wet Process-Storage."

(page 52)

Final Thought

When using copper metal as the source material, a stainless steel pot (or any utensil used in the process), is not suggested as no metal other than copper should touch the solutions. This is to ensure the end product is pure copper Ormus (manna). A suggestion that rids the use of stainless steel equipment is to use a Visions® glass/ceramic Dutch oven in a 5-quart size with lid and boil in this container as you would one made of stainless steel.

Different alchemists have different Recipes. For example: There are recipes that use burned Ormus source material - in this case, the white ash from burned hardwood trees (the ash must be white and contain no charred carbon containing pieces). The white ash is placed in a covered stainless steel pot with lots of distilled water, brought to a boil then simmered for four hours.

The water is poured off the ash and filtered. If the pH of the water is high, perform “the drop” to the target pH 8.5 with hydrochloric acid and if the pH is low perform “the drop” to target pH 10.78

with lye solution. Often the pH of the water is high because lye (a high pH substance) is made from wood ash and water. (Old recipes for making lye include leaching metallic oxides from the

burned ash of hardwood trees into water.) White ash from hardwood trees (an organic source material) is thought to be a good Ormus source because hardwood trees are long-lived and therefore may contain beneficial Ormus for longevity. This may be a basis behind this alchemist's recipe.

The filtered-out Ormus source material sediment from the “living menstruum” can be re-used by placing it in a fresh batch of lye solution that is re-boiled to prepare another batch of “living menstruum.” This can be done and more Ormus (manna) collected. You must know that the amount of Ormus (manna) that precipitates is not as high the second time around.

Caution regarding silver: If silver is the Ormus source material, (or in the Ormus source material to an appreciable degree), hydrochloric acid cannot be used to precipitate the Ormus (manna) or toxic silver chloride has been made. For more information regarding silver, see

“Sources for the Ormus Processes-Metal.” (Appendix VIII.).

Remember that if no toxic metals or toxic materials are in the Ormus source material, the Ormus (manna) is not toxic and if you do not know what is in the source material, it and/or the Ormus (manna) collected from it can be sent off for an assay. For more information, see

“Resources and Supplies-Have a Source Analyzed” (Appendix I) and “Sources for the Ormus Processes-Information.” (Appendix VIII.)

All additional final thought is the same as “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Final Thought.” (page 70)

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

NOTES:

That the author is freely sharing from heart and soul the fruits of a caring mind that is ever active, never restful, these practical

and thought-provoking pearls of hard-won knowledge; this

should not be taken lightly.

and

Alchemical authors have said “many are called but few are

chosen.” The chosen are the ones who are allowed to complete

the Great Work--with the accompanying internal and external

perfection of the individual.

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

DRY “LYE BURN PROCESS”

Note: There are appendices that have cross-referencing information to that in this chapter. These include:

“List of Ormus Resources and Supplies,” “Common Measurement Conversions,”

“Best Practices Labware Choices,” “pH Meter,”

and “Sources for the Ormus Processes.”

For “Lye Solution Preparation” and “Hydrochloric Acid Preparation” see Section Three.

CAUTION!!

Note: Cautions are a form of education so that you may work with lye and hydrochloric acid in awareness and respect not fear.

Lye is a “caustic.” Hydrochloric acid is an acid. Both lye and hydrochloric acid are strong chemicals and can damage eyes by rendering the cornea opaque, a form of irreparable eye damage. If lye or hydrochloric acid gets into eyes flush the eyeball with water immediately and seek medical attention if the burning persists.

If lye or hydrochloric acid contacts the skin it hurts and damages it. Lye or hydrochloric acid reacts with skin tissue and can cause permanent damage and scarring if severe. Even minor reactions can be painful. If lye or hydrochloric acid contacts clothes it damages them.

If lye or hydrochloric acid gets onto your clothes or body, immediately flush the area with lots of water and seek medical attention if necessary.

It is very helpful to work near a sink, faucet or other source of wash water.

When working with lye or hydrochloric acid, please wear goggles or a ful - face visor (an industrial face protector), neoprene gloves and a PVC lab

apron as well as protective clothing such as long sleeves and long pants.

Keep children and pets away from the work area and do not leave it unattended. Even if no one is around, an unsuspecting person could venture by and be at risk.

The area must be well ventilated as breathing fumes from lye or hydrochloric acid can damage air passages and lungs. Lye solution creates caustic fumes. Do not breathe in these fumes. Hydrochloric acid creates a pungent, corrosive “fog” when added to water. Do not breathe in this fog. Handle lye or hydrochloric acid with adequate ventilation such as a laboratory range hood vented outside or conduct the work outside. It is advisable to keep a bottle of baking soda solution handy to use against hydrochloric acid spills (baking soda powder can be sprinkled on if the spill is large) and a spray bottle of distilled white vinegar handy to use against lye spills.

For more information, see “The Chemicals of the Processes.” (Appendix XIII.) When working with lye or hydrochloric acid, (or any chemical) avoid touching your face or rubbing your eyes. Do not handle around food. Do not dump wastewater on the ground.

Lye is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the lye directly into the drain and don't mix it with any acid that may be in the drain as it can react explosively. Hydrochloric acid is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the hydrochloric acid directly into the drain and don't mix it with any “pH alkaline” material that may be in the drain as it can react explosively.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Labware and Supplies to perform a dry “Lye Burn Process”

Ormus source material, both lye crystals and lye solution, hydrochloric acid, distilled water, pH

meter, lidded stainless steel saucepan (follow the stainless steel precautions in Appendix XIV), 5-pound flat weight (weight-trainer type) or a brick, metal sleeve (to condense the heat in the area around the saucepan), a heat source: propane turkey ring burner with a double ring of flame (for the higher heat required for the “burn”), container made of HDPE plastic (to house the lye solution as it disaggregates the burned Ormus source material), container of borosilicate glass (to collect the precipitate), measuring cup, aluminum foil, barrel syringe or baster, funnel or flat strainer, filters (unbleached coffee filters), focus beam flashlight, plastic catch basin, stirrer of plastic or borosilicate glass, safety clothing and equipment. The hydrochloric acid used as the “reagent” in the process can be placed in an HDPE plastic bottle during the collection. Store the finished manna in HDPE

plastic containers. For more information, see Appendix XIV.

As a safety measure, always place containers used in the process into a larger non-metallic

“catch basin” (in case of leakage or breakage). For example: A (new) cat litter box or the bottom of an under-the-bed storage container. (Note: When adding the hydrochloric acid, a lot of heat is generated that could break the glass.)

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the stability of Ormus in source material or the manna (precipitate), it is prudent to keep the work and storage area six feet or more away from them. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil.”

(Appendix XIV.)

Definition

This is a less dangerous version of the “*dry* Sodium Burn Process.”

The completely dry Ormus source material is first placed in a crucible (container) filled with dry lye crystals and “burned” with high heat. It is then placed in lye solution (the “secret fire”) in the same manner described in the

“Dry Process (Cold Fire Process).” To be specific, the lye solution is allowed to sit, covered, for weeks while being stirred regularly. The secret fire has been explained in “Lye Solution Preparation-Final Thought.”

Because of the addition of a “burn” to this process, it is a more energetically active process than the dry “Lye Boil Process.”

Source material for this process includes gold and copper filings as well as land based minerals like black sand. (Note: This is not the most efficient process to make Ormus (manna) from gold.)

Information

Appearance: The collected Ormus is observed as a fluffy precipitate (not always a brilliant white color) in liquid.

The high heat needed to burn the Ormus source material in this process is greater than that used to boil the lye solution in the dry “Lye Boil Process.” This is why a double ring of flame on the propane turkey ring burner is required. This higher heat burns the lye crystals, causing them to boil and physically disaggregate the aggregation of molecules in the Ormus source material to a greater degree. Therefore burning with this greater heat actually causes the molecules of metal to partially physically disaggregate (“break metallic bonds.”)

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

This Ormus process can be used with “edible” (non-toxic) minerals, such as black sand (edible means there is nothing toxic in the sand). This process totally disaggregates the aggregation of molecules in edible minerals and partially disaggregates the aggregation of molecules in metal. This process can be used for fine copper shavings (as this is a less dense metal) or gold shavings although it is noted that the *dry* “Sodium Burn Process” and the *dry*

“Hydrogen Peroxide (gold) Process” are more efficient for processing gold. For more information, see “Sources for the Ormus Processes.” (Appendix

VIII.)

Heat from an external source is utilized in this process to cause a “burn.” It is generally thought that adding external heat during an Ormus process affects the Ormus (manna). This process uses external heat for a “burn” not a “boil.” Some feel that a boil affects the Ormus (manna) more than a burn. This is described in “Labware Choices-Heat.” (Appendix XIV.) This Ormus collection process uses lye crystals and lye solution. All Ormus collection processes use the same lye solution concentration. For more information, see “Lye Solution Preparation.” (Section Three.) The pH of the lye solution is a little higher than pH 12.

The source material must be washed and *completely* dry because lye crystals react violently in the presence of water. (NOTE: Lye crystals are reactive (volatile) with any form of water or moisture. Follow all lye precautions.)

The “Living Menstruum”: By first burning the Ormus source material with lye crystals and then placing the burned Ormus source material into lye solution, an “Ormus-containing lye medium” (called a “living menstruum”) forms. This is explained in “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-

Information.” (page 62) During a later step of the process, the “collection” step, hydrochloric acid is added to the living menstruum. A precipitate forms and falls to the bottom of the container where it is collected.

This is a more energetic process than the “Dry Process” because external heat is added and it is a more energetic process than the *dry* “Lye Boil Process” because even higher external heat is added (to burn lye crystals). However, this process is less energetic (dangerous) than the *dry*

“Sodium Burn Process” because lye crystals are not as reactive (dangerous) as the pure sodium (metal) used in the *dry* “Sodium Burn Process.” Therefore, this process is simpler and less dangerous than the *dry* “Sodium Burn Process,” yet utilizes a higher heat to burn lye crystals (this is a higher heat than boiling lye solution). This higher heat causes metal to actually boil and partially disaggregate (break) metal bonds.

Note: If no toxic metals or toxic materials are in the Ormus source material, the Ormus (manna) is not toxic. If using an Ormus source material that makes a precipitate and it is not known if you can “eat” (non-toxic) the source, at the very least send the precipitate off for an assay.

For more information, see “Sources for the Processes-Information.” (Appendix VIII.) **Preparing the Source Part 1**

Burning the Source

If using a mineral **source (such as humic shale), it must be clean (rinse or wash the material if needed), in small particle size and completely dry**. The finer the particle size the better the chances that total disintegration occurs. Particle sizes may be seen ranging from as fine as talcum

powder to a size smaller than 1/4 of an inch. The particles can be made smaller by placing the source in a plastic zip lock bag and then placing that bag into another zip lock bag. Place the bag on a concrete floor and strike with a rubber mallet.

If using a metal source, it must be 99.9% pure**, clean (rinse or wash the material of needed), in** small **particle size (filed) and completely dry.** The metal is to be shaved or otherwise in small particles. With some effort a clean “mill bastard file” can be used. (The file is stored clean and protected from rusting with a layer of edible oil.)

This process requires a one-quart crucible with cover. (Basically, this is a one-quart lidded stainless steel saucepan.) Titanium crucibles are made and can be purchased from labware companies however a lidded stainless steel container works and is less expensive. Know that many lid knobs are not stainless steel and if so must be changed from the original knob to a stainless steel bolt. Follow the stainless steel precautions in “Labware Choices-Stainless Steel.” (Appendix XIV.)

A double ring of flame on the propane turkey ring burner is required for this process to achieve the heat necessary to burn the lye crystals and decompose the Ormus source material in the saucepan. For more information, see "Labware Choices-Heat." (Appendix XIV.) **Note the precautions regarding lye:** Alternating layers of lye crystals and Ormus source material are added to the saucepan. Make sure that more lye crystals are present than dry Ormus source material. Use twice as much lye crystals as source material and using three times as much lye crystals is better however do not fill the crucible more than 1/3 full of lye crystals and dry Ormus source material. Less full is better because it will boil over if too full.

Place a layer of lye crystals on the bottom of a lidded stainless steel crucible (saucepan).

Next add a layer of completely dry **Ormus source material.** The Ormus source material must be dry and reduced to small/fine particles before starting the process.

It is imperative that the layers of lye crystals and Ormus source material are dry before adding heat because if any moisture is present, the lye crystals being reactive with any form of water or even moisture from the atmosphere would begin to dissolve and react with more volatility in the presence of heat.

Follow with another layer of lye crystals.

Follow with another layer of completely dry Ormus source material.

Place the lid on top of the stainless steel saucepan and then place a 5-pound flat weight (weight-trainer type) on top of the lid. This holds the lid down and thereby maintains a tight seal with the saucepan. In this way, Ormus may be deterred from floating away when heat is added. A suggestion is to hold the weight in place by positioning the center hole of the weight over the (stainless steel) lid knob of the stainless steel saucepan. (A brick has been used for this purpose.)

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

Place a metal sleeve around the lidded stainless steel saucepan. The sleeve holds the heat in the location of the pot. (An empty metal coffee container can make a great sleeve.) **Turn the heat on** *high***.** With the addition of high heat applied to the lye crystals, the molecules of metal actually boil and partially disaggregate (disintegrate) and the molecules of sand totally disaggregates. This takes about 20 minutes and is completed when you see the pot has its contents bubbling out. Know that if the bottom of the pot turns red when in the heat you have

"good" heat. Red heat is 800 degrees. Gold has been said to go away from the source at 425

degrees Centigrade, but some have said that it stays in the saucepan because it is "lidded and sealed" (with the weight on top) and as the pot cools, it falls back down. (You may choose to heat the saucepan for four hours with less hot heat.)

Turn the heat off.

Remove the stainless steel saucepan by picking it up along the sides with crucible tongs or big pliers. (You may choose to leave it on the turkey ring burner [turned off] until it is cool. To best follow the stainless steel precautions, remove the burned material from the stainless steel pot as soon as it has cooled and do not allow the burned material to remain in the stainless steel saucepan any longer than necessary.) Note: The lid will be fused onto the saucepan.

Allow the stainless steel saucepan to cool..

Remove the lid. The lid is fused on therefore use a screwdriver to pry it open. (Note: Wear gloves, long sleeves and eye protection as dry lye coats the burned material and is also on the outside of the saucepan.)

Place two baggies over the cooled lidless stainless steel saucepan and turn it upside down.

Two baggies are used in case one develops a tear. Now find a rubber mallet and a cement floor.

Beat the bottom of the stainless steel saucepan (inside the two plastic baggies) with a rubber mallet on a concrete floor. The dried material caked on the bottom of the pan “pops out.”

Remove the stainless steel saucepan from the baggies.

Beat the dried-out material (inside the 2 plastic baggies) on the concrete floor with a rubber mallet until the particles are smaller than 1/4 of an inch. The material is soft enough that it does not poke holes in the plastic bags and having two plastic baggies acts as insurance in case one of the baggies does break. You may also choose to place a towel over the plastic baggies as additional cushioning. (Some have termed these crushed particles “crunchies” as they have the appearance of dried crunchy pieces.)

Preparing the Source Part 2

The “Secret Fire”

The crushed particles of burned Ormus source material (the “crunchies”) are added to lye solution in the same way (with one exception) as in the “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process).” When adding the “crunchies” to the lye solution it “smokes” and this does not occur in the “Dry Process.”

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

(Do not breathe in the lye fumes. For more information, see “Cautions” in the front of this chapter.)

Prepare one-gallon lye solution. For more information, see “Lye Solution Preparation.”

(Section Three.)

Place the lye solution into a clean HDPE plastic container. The container used to house the dry Ormus source and lye solution can be HDPE plastic or stainless steel. However, since external heat is not added in this process, HDPE plastic containers are more commonly used.

(Not only is it easier to find them in various sizes but there are no precautions associated with their use as with stainless steel containers.) Glass is not recommended because the lye solution is in contact with the glass for a long period of time and etches silica (a non-toxic contaminate) from the glass. For more information, see "Labware Choices." (Appendix XIV.) **Add the fine** dry **particles of burned Ormus source material to the lye solution at a ratio of roughly one cup of** dry **Ormus source material** to **one gallon of lye solution.** Stir with a plastic stirrer while combining. The order of combining is specific and it is important that the Ormus source material is always added to the lye solution. If this order is not followed, the lye solution may sputter, boil and splatter onto you. (To make a smaller volume, use the same proportions, such as 1/2 cup of dry Ormus source material to 1/2 gallon of lye solution.) **Note:** 1/2 gallon is equal to eight cups or two quarts. For more information, see "Measurement Conversions." (Appendix XII.)

Continue the process by allowing time for Ormus to "tie" to the sodium in the lye solution. This is described in "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Preparing the Source part 2: Boiling the Source." (page 64)

After several weeks, pour the "living menstruum" (Ormus-containing lye solution) *off* **the top of the Ormus source material and filter it.** The same filtering process is performed as explained in the "Wet Process-Preparing the Source." (Section Three.) Please note one difference: a paper towel is never used because lye solution disintegrates the paper towel. The filtering process is repeated here, with modifications, for your convenience:

(Filter the "living menstruum**" through a wetted coffee filter.** Always use distilled water to moisten the filter. One filter can be used at a time or two or three stacked together if necessary.

Pores of the filter do clog up so use a fresh dampened filter for each pour. Repeat the straining until the “menstruum” runs through clear.)

Place a “candy/deep fry thermometer” on a thick cloth (to “seat” it) under a clean borosilicate glass **container**. If the thermometer is constructed of all glass (containing no metal) it may be attached to the inside of the container. The thermometer allows us to monitor the temperature of the “living menstruum” as hydrochloric acid is added. The temperature during the process does rise and Ormus has been speculated to “boil off” (gassing) if it rises above 140

degrees. Consequently it is important not to exceed this temperature.

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

Fill the borosilicate **glass container less than 1/2 full of “living menstruum”** because the next step requires a lot of hydrochloric acid. (High heat is generated when hydrochloric acid is added, therefore always choose borosilicate glass containers and place a catch basin underneath. When a reaction releases heat, it is called an “exothermic reaction” and this heat causes the borosilicate glass container to become very hot). For more information, see “Labware Choices-Borosilicate Glass.” (Appendix XIV.)

(What has been created is a filtered “living menstruum” that is central to the chemical reaction in all the dry Ormus collection processes.)

Perform the Process

This is important: The filtered living menstruum (Ormus-containing lye solution) must be at a room temperature. If the solution is still warm the next step of the process will not work.

Reminder: Because hydrochloric acid generates high heat when added to the lye solution, always choose a borosilicate glass container and place it in a “catch basin.” For more information, see “Labware Choices-Borosilicate Glass.” (Appendix XIV.)

Hydrochloric acid is added to the cooled and filtered "Living Menstruum" to precipitate Ormus (manna). This is described in "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Perform the Process."

(page 66)

Purifying (washing)

The Ormus (manna) precipitate is washed with distilled water. This is described in "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Purifying (Washing)." (page 67)

Storage

Storage of the Ormus (manna) precipitate is the same as described in "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Storage." (page 69)

Final Thought

The stainless steel crucible (saucepan) can be re-used if there is no pitting (pitting means lead in the pan is showing). We do not want lead around. Lead impurities are a challenge because lead is everywhere and effort is expended to keep it out of our labware. The stainless steel crucible (saucepan) can be re-used as long as the cover fits and the pot has no leaks (it holds water).

When using pure metal as the source material, a stainless steel pot (or any utensil used in the process), is generally not suggested as no other metal should touch the solutions. This is to ensure the Ormus (manna) forms from only the pure metal. It is understood that this process uses a stainless steel saucepan for the burn and therefore the Ormus (manna) is not pure Ormus from only the metal source.

The filtered out Ormus source material sediment from the "living menstruum" can be saved and placed in a fresh batch of lye solution to prepare another batch of "living menstruum." This

can be done and more Ormus (manna) collected. You must know that the amount of Ormus (manna) that precipitates is not as high the second time around.

Caution regarding silver: If silver is used as the Ormus source material (or in the Ormus source material to an appreciable degree), hydrochloric acid cannot be used to precipitate the Ormus (manna) or toxic silver chloride has been made. For more information regarding silver, see “Sources for the Ormus Processes-Metal.” (Appendix VIII.)

Remember that if no toxic metals or toxic materials are in the Ormus source material, the Ormus (manna) is not toxic and if you do not know what is in the source material, either it and/or the Ormus (manna) collected from it can be sent off for an assay. For more information, see “Resources and Supplies-Have a Source Analyzed.” (Appendix I.) “Sources for the Ormus Processes-Information.” (Appendix VIII.)

All additional final thought is the same as mentioned in “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Final Thought.” (page 70)

SECTION 4: OTHER TRADITIONAL ORMUS PROCESSES

NOTES:

“The secret of alchemy is this: there is a way of manipulating

matter and energy so as to produce what modern scientists

call a ‘field of force.’ The field acts on the observer and puts

him in a privileged position *vis-a-vis* the Universe. From this position, he has access to the realities which are ordinarily

hidden from us by time and space, matter and energy. This

is what we call the Great Work”

Fulcanelli

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

DRY “LYE BURN AND BOIL PROCESS ”

Note: There are appendices that have cross-referencing information to that in this chapter. These appendices include:

“List of Ormus Resources and Supplies,”

“Common Measurement Conversions,”

“Best Practices Labware Choices,”

“pH Meter,” and

“Sources for the Ormus Processes.”

For “Lye Solution Preparation” and “Hydrochloric Acid Preparation” see Section Three.

CAUTION!!

Note: Cautions are a form of education so that you may work with lye and hydrochloric acid in awareness and respect not fear.

Lye is a “caustic.” Hydrochloric acid is an acid. Both lye and hydrochloric acid are strong chemicals and can damage eyes by rendering the cornea opaque, a form of irreparable eye damage. If lye or hydrochloric acid gets into eyes flush the eyeball with water immediately and seek medical attention if the burning persists.

If lye or hydrochloric acid contacts the skin it hurts and damages it. Lye or hydrochloric acid reacts with skin tissue and can cause permanent damage and scarring if severe. Even minor reactions can be painful. If lye or hydrochloric acid contacts clothes it damages them. If lye or hydrochloric acid gets onto your clothes or body, immediately flush the area with lots of water and seek medical attention if necessary.

When working with lye or hydrochloric acid, please wear goggles or a full-face visor (an industrial face protector), neoprene gloves and a PVC lab apron as well as protective clothing such as long sleeves and long pants.

Keep children and pets away from the work area and do not leave it unattended.

Even if no one is around, an unsuspecting person could venture by and be at risk.

It is very helpful to work near a sink, faucet or other source of wash water.

The area must be wel ventilated as breathing fumes from lye or hydrochloric acid can damage air passages and lungs. Lye solution creates caustic fumes. Do not breathe in these fumes. Hydrochloric acid creates a pungent, corrosive “fog” when added to water. Do not breathe in this fog. Handle lye or hydrochloric acid with adequate ventilation such as a laboratory range hood vented outside or conduct the work outside.

It is advisable to keep a bottle of baking soda solution handy to use against hydrochloric acid spills (baking soda powder can be sprinkled on if the spill is large) and a spray bottle of distilled white vinegar handy to use against lye spil s.

For more information, see “The Chemicals of the Processes.” (Appendix XIII.) When working with lye or hydrochloric acid, (or any chemical) avoid touching your face or rubbing your eyes. Do not handle around food. Do not dump wastewater on the ground. Lye is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the lye directly into the drain and don't mix it with any acid that may be in the drain as it can react explosively. Hydrochloric acid is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the hydrochloric acid directly into the drain and don't mix it with any “pH alkaline” material that may be in the drain as it can react explosively.

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

Labware and Supplies to perform a dry “Lye Burn and Boil Process”

Ormus source material, both lye crystals and lye solution, hydrochloric acid, distilled water, pH

meter, stainless steel lidded saucepan for the “burn” (follow the stainless steel precautions in Appendix XIV), 5-lb flat weight (weight-trainer type) or a brick, metal sleeve (to condense the heat in the area around the saucepan), a heat source: propane turkey ring burner with a double ring of flame (for the higher heat required for the “burn”), stainless steel pot for the “boil” (follow the stainless steel precautions in Appendix XIV), container of *borosilicate glass* (to collect the precipitate), measuring cup, aluminum foil, barrel syringe or baster, funnel or flat strainer, filters (*unbleached* coffee filters), focus beam flashlight, plastic catch basin, stirrer of plastic or borosilicate glass, safety clothing and equipment. The hydrochloric acid used as the “reagent” in the process can be placed in an HDPE plastic bottle during the collection. Store the finished manna in HDPE plastic containers. For more information, see Appendix XIV.

As a safety measure, always place containers used in the process into a larger non-metallic

“catch basin” (*in case of leakage or breakage*). For example: A (new) cat litter box or the bottom of an under-the-bed storage container. (Note: When adding the hydrochloric acid, a lot of heat is generated that could break the glass.)

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the stability of Ormus in source material or the manna (precipitate), it is prudent to keep the work and storage area six feet or more away from them. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil.”

(Appendix XIV.)

Definition

This process mirrors the *dry* “Lye Burn Process” as a “burn” is first performed on the Ormus source material and then it is placed in lye solution. The difference is the addition of *external* heat to the lye solution to cause a “boil.” This boiling prepares the “living menstruum” (Ormus-containing lye solution) in four hours versus several weeks in the *dry* “Lye Burn Process.” The additional heat from the boil also disaggregates (disintegrate or disassociate) the source material further. (“Living Menstruum” is explained in *dry* “Lye Boil Process-Information.”) Because of a “boil” added to this process, it is a more energetically active one than the *dry*

“Lye Burn Process” and can physically disaggregate (disintegrate or disassociate) to a greater degree the molecules in Ormus source material used in the *dry* “Lye Burn Process.”

Source material for this process includes gold and copper filings as well as land based minerals etc … (Note: This is not the most efficient process to make Ormus (manna) from gold.) **Information**

Appearance: The collected Ormus is observed as a fluffy precipitate (not always a brilliant white color) in liquid.

Because of the boiling step, this process is both more energetically active and faster than the *dry* “Lye Burn Process” while being less energetic

(dangerous) than the *dry* “Sodium Burn Process.”

Therefore, this process is simpler and less dangerous than the *dry* “Sodium Burn Process” yet generates *high* heat from both burning the lye crystals and then boiling the lye solution. This heat causes more physical disaggregation of the aggregation of molecules in Ormus source materials

enabling more Ormus to be available for collection. (It is noted that the *dry* “Sodium Burn Process” and the *dry* “Hydrogen Peroxide (gold) Process” are more efficient for processing gold.) Heat is added from an *external source* in this process to cause both a “burn” and a “boil.” Any Ormus process which uses external heat *especially when heat is applied to cause a “boil”* , is generally thought to place a slightly higher energy state (higher spin) on the Ormus material and this is felt to cause a bit more potency. It is also felt that more precipitate forms during a process that does not cause a boil. When boiling, some of the lighter Ormus boils off and therefore lost to the collection. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Heat.” (Appendix XIV.) This Ormus collection process uses both lye crystals *and* lye solution. All Ormus collection processes use the same lye solution concentration. For more information, see “Lye Solution Preparation.” (Section Three.) The pH of the lye solution is a little higher than pH 12.

The source material must be washed and completely *dry* because lye crystals react violently in the presence of water. (NOTE: Lye crystals are reactive (volatile) with any *form of water or moisture*.

Follow all lye precautions.)

Note: If no toxic metals or toxic materials are in the Ormus source material, the Ormus (manna) is not toxic. If using an Ormus source material that makes a precipitate and it is not known if you can “eat” (non-toxic) the source, at the very least send the precipitate off for an assay.

For more information, see “Sources for the Processes-Information.” (Appendix VIII.) Preparing the Source Part 1

Burning the Source

Lye crystals are burned with dry Ormus source material. This is described in dry “Lye Burn Process-Preparing the Source Part I.” (page 85)

Preparing the Source Part 2

Boiling the Source

The crushed particles of burned Ormus source material (the “crunchies”) are added to lye solution in the same way (with one exception) as in the “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process).” When adding the “crunchies” to the *lye solution it “smokes”* and this does not occur in the “Dry Process.”

(Do not breathe in the lye fumes. For more information, see “Cautions” in the front of this chapter.)

Prepare one-gallon lye solution. For more information, see “Lye Solution Preparation.”

(Section Three.)

Place the lye solution into a stainless steel pot that has a lid. Since this process adds *heat* to the lye solution, it is important to have a *stainless* steel pot. The stainless steel pot is to have no aluminum showing or in its construction (this can be checked with a magnet). This means there is to be no rivets holding the handles onto the pot, *no* rusting, *no* flaking, *no* pitting, *no* chipping, nor breeching of the stainless steel coating or discoloration that can't be polished away with stainless steel cleansers. The lid, including the knob is to have no aluminum and if

aluminum is present the knob must be removed and replaced with a stainless steel bolt. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Stainless Steel.” (Appendix XIV.) **Add the fine dry particles of burned Ormus source material to the lye solution at a ratio of roughly one-cup dry Ormus**

source material to one-gallon lye solution. Stir with a plastic stirrer while combining. The order of combining is specific and *it is important that the Ormus source material is always added to the lye solution.* If this order is not followed, the lye solution may sputter and boil and splatter onto you. (To make a smaller volume, use the same proportions, such as 1/2 cup dry Ormus source material to 1/2 gallon of lye solution.) *Note*: 1/2 gallon is equal to eight cups or two quarts. For more information, see "Measurement Conversions." (Appendix XII.)

Boil, energetically simmer, cool and filter the "living menstruum" (Ormus-containing lye solution). This is described in dry "Lye Boil Process-Preparing the Source Part 2: Boiling the Source." (page 77.)

Place a "candy/deep fry thermometer" on a thick cloth (to "seat" it) under a clean *borosilicate glass* **container.** If the thermometer is constructed of all glass (containing no metal) it may be attached to the inside of the container. The thermometer allows us to monitor the temperature of the "living menstruum" as hydrochloric acid is added. The temperature during the process does rise and Ormus has been speculated to "boil off" (gassing) if it rises above 140

degrees Farenheit. Consequently it is important not to exceed this temperature.

Fill the *borosilicate glass* **container less than 1/2 full of "living menstruum"** because the next step requires a lot of hydrochloric acid. *(High heat is generated when hydrochloric acid is added*, therefore *always* choose borosilicate glass containers and place a catch basin underneath. When a reaction releases heat, it is called an "exothermic reaction" and this heat causes the borosilicate glass container to become very hot). For more information, see "Labware Choices-Borosilicate Glass." (Appendix XIV.)

(What has been created is a filtered "living menstruum" that is central to the chemical reaction in all the dry Ormus collection processes.)

Perform the Process

This is important: The filtered living menstruum (Ormus-containing lye solution) must have *fully* cooled down after the boil and be at a room temperature. *If the solution is still warm the next step of the process will not work.*

Reminder: Because hydrochloric acid generates high heat when added to the lye solution, *always* choose a borosilicate glass container and place it in a "catch basin." For more information, see "Labware Choices-Borosilicate Glass." (Appendix XIV.)

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Hydrochloric acid is added to the cooled and filtered "Living Menstruum" to precipitate Ormus (manna). This is described in "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Perform the Process."

(page 66)

Purifying (washing)

The Ormus (manna) precipitate is washed with distilled water. This is described in "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Purifying (Washing)." (page 67)

Storage

Storage of the Ormus (manna) precipitate. This is described in "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-

Storage." (page 69)

Final Thought

When using pure metal as the source material, a stainless steel pot (or any utensil used in the process), is generally not suggested as ideally no other metal should touch the solutions. This is to ensure the Ormus (manna) forms from only the pure metal. It is understood that this process uses a stainless steel saucepan for the burn and therefore the Ormus (manna) is not pure

Ormus from only the metal source. A suggestion that rids one piece of stainless steel equipment is to use a Visions® glass/ceramic Dutch oven in a 5-quart size with lid for the “boil” part of the process.

Boil in this container as you would one made of stainless steel.

The filtered out Ormus source material sediment from the “living menstruum” can be saved and placed in a fresh batch of lye solution and reboiled to prepare another batch of “living menstruum.” This can be done and more Ormus (manna) collected. You must know that the amount of Ormus (manna) that precipitates is not as high the second time around.

Caution regarding silver: If silver is the Ormus source material, (or in the Ormus source material to an appreciable degree), hydrochloric acid cannot be used to precipitate the Ormus (manna) or toxic silver chloride has been made. For more information regarding silver, see

“Sources for the Ormus Processes-Metal.” (Appendix VIII.)

All “final thought” are the same as described in *dry* “Lye Burn Process-Final Thought.”

(page 89)

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

NOTES:

Alchemists agree that success in the Great Work is not achieved by human means alone, and that *spirit* is also present. Classical alchemy considers that matter is composed of spirit and soul, the former being masculine in nature and the latter feminine and that in addition to the source material, the alchemist also houses spirit (associated with thought) and soul (connecting him to the unconscious). When the two achieve a conscious and harmonious relationship it was considered that a *Royal Marriage* occurred, and the alchemist had become *whole*.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

DRY **“SODIUM BURN PROCESS**”

Includes a Write-Up by Commercial Alchemist Don Nance

Preface

This process is left to trained and seasoned alchemists and scientists because it requires sodium metal. **The reaction of sodium metal to moisture in any form is violently explosive (dangerous).**

The *dry* “Sodium Burn Process” is described so the reader may fully recognize how all the *dry* Ormus collection processes share the same basic chemistry. Now when the Ormus source material is very tightly aggregated (held together), as gold is, the energy required to initially dissociate it becomes so great that real danger exists to the alchemist or scientist at hand. Therefore, understand the *dry*

“Sodium Burn Process;” however:

DO NOT perform it.

WARNING

Because sodium metal is so explosive even with the smallest amount of moisture, (even our breath)

or water, I do not suggest or endorse performing the *dry* “Sodium Burn Process.” This process has been included for the purposes of information, historical posterity and so the reader may understand the similarity of the chemistry among all the dry Ormus processes.

In this process, the source material (gold) is so tightly aggregated (bound) that reactive, explosive and dangerous sodium metal is needed. Because a sodium explosion can cause great physical harm, do not perform the dry “Sodium Burn Process.”

Note: There are appendices that have cross-referencing information to that in this chapter.

These appendices include:

“List of Ormus Resources and Supplies”

“Common Measurement Conversions”

“Best Practices Labware Choices”

“pH Meter”

“Sources for the Ormus Processes”

For “lye Solution Preparation” and “Hydrochloric Acid Preparation” see Section Three.

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

CAUTION!!

Note: Cautions are a form of education so that you may work with lye and hydrochloric acid in awareness and respect not fear.

Lye is a “caustic.” Hydrochloric acid is an acid. Both lye and hydrochloric acid are strong chemicals and can damage eyes by rendering the cornea opaque, a form of irreparable eye damage.

If lye or hydrochloric acid gets into eyes flush the eyeball with water immediately and seek medical attention if the burning persists.

If lye or hydrochloric acid contacts the skin it hurts and damages it. Lye or hydrochloric acid reacts with skin tissue and can cause permanent damage and scarring if severe. Even minor reactions can be painful. If lye or hydrochloric acid contacts clothes it damages them. If lye or hydrochloric acid gets onto your clothes or body, immediately flush the area with lots of water and seek medical attention if necessary.

It is very helpful to work near a sink, faucet or other source of wash water.

The area must be well ventilated as breathing fumes from lye or hydrochloric acid can damage air passages and lungs. Lye solution creates caustic fumes. Do not breathe in these fumes.

Hydrochloric acid creates a pungent, corrosive “fog” when added to water. Do not breathe in this fog. Handle lye or hydrochloric acid with adequate ventilation such as a laboratory range hood vented outside or conduct the work outside. It is advisable to keep a bottle of baking soda solution handy to use against hydrochloric acid spills (baking soda powder can be sprinkled on if the spill is large) and a spray bottle of distilled white vinegar handy to use against lye spills.

For more information, see “The Chemicals of the Processes.” (Appendix XIII.) When working with lye or hydrochloric acid, (or any chemical) avoid touching your face or rubbing your eyes. Do not handle around food. Do not dump wastewater on the ground. Lye is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the lye directly into the drain and don't mix it with any acid that may be in the drain as it can react explosively. Hydrochloric acid is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the hydrochloric acid directly into the drain and don't mix it with any “pH

alkaline” material that may be in the drain as it can react explosively.

When working with lye or hydrochloric acid, please wear goggles or a full-face visor (an industrial face protector), neoprene gloves and a PVC lab apron as well as protective clothing such as long sleeves and long pants.

Keep children and pets away from the work area and do not leave it unattended. Even if no one is around, an unsuspecting person could venture by and be at risk.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Labware and Supplies to perform a *dry* **“Sodium Burn Process”**

(The author does not suggest you perform this dangerous process. This list is provided for informational, historical and posterity purposes.)

Ormus source material, pure sodium metal (explosive with even the smallest amount of moisture such as your breath vapor), face mask or respirator and a face shield, dry sodium carbonate, Ph meter, flock lined rubber gloves, meat cleaver, olive oil, lidded titanium crucible preferred or a good stainless steel saucepan (for the “burn.”) If using stainless follow the stainless steel precautions in Appendix XIV, stainless steel pot (if performing a “boil”) or container of HDPE plastic (if not performing a boil), heat source: propane turkey ring burner with a double ring of flame (for the higher heat required for the “burn”), metal sleeve (to condense the heat in the area around the crucible), mister bottle, distilled water, zip lock freezer bags, chisel, lye solution, hydrochloric acid, distilled water, 5-lb flat weight (weight-trainer type) or a brick, container of borosilicate glass (to collect the precipitate), measuring cup, aluminum foil, barrel syringe or baster, funnel or flat strainer, filters (unbleached coffee filters), focus beam flashlight, catch basin, stirrer of plastic or borosilicate glass, aluminum foil, safety clothing and equipment. The hydrochloric acid used as the “reagent” in the process can be placed in an HDPE plastic bottle during the collection. Store the finished manna in HDPE plastic containers. For more information, see Appendix XIV.

As a safety measure, always place containers used in the process into a larger non-metallic “catch basin” (in case of leakage or breakage). For example: A (new) cat litter box or the bottom of an under-the-bed storage container. (Note: When adding the hydrochloric acid, a lot of heat is generated that could break the glass.)

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the stability of Ormus in source material or the manna (precipitate), it is prudent to keep the work and storage area six feet or more away from them. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil.” (Appendix XIV.)

Definition

(A very dangerous process.)

The metallic bonds of the gold source material are broken using very high heat. Pure sodium metal is used to reach this very high heat and causes a "burn." The disaggregated (disintegrated) molecules of the gold source material are then wetted with lye solution (as explained in all the *dry* Ormus collection processes). With time or external heat added to perform a "boil" (and less time), the Ormus it thought to move out of the burned source material and into the lye solution. A precipitate is dropped using hydrochloric acid (as explained in all the *dry* Ormus collection processes).

Because of a "burn" caused by sodium metal, this process is more energetically active than the *dry* "Lye Burn Process."

Source material for this process includes tightly bound ones such as pure metals and ores of metals such as gold ores, silver ores, and copper ores. (Ores are not usually used).

This is a faster and more energetic way of extracting Ormus from metals.

(Note: This process is beyond the scope of the average Ormus collector and this manual.)

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

Information

Appearance: The collected Ormus is observed as a fluffy white precipitate.

As a service to the Ormus community, commercial alchemist Don Nance has provided a description of the *dry* "Sodium Burn Process." This follows "Final Thought."

Heat is added from an external source in this process to cause a "burn" of the source material and heat may also be chosen to "boil" the lye solution. Any Ormus process which uses external heat *especially when heat is applied to cause a "boil"* , is generally thought to place a slightly higher energy state (higher spin) on the Ormus material and this is felt to cause a

bit more potency. It is also felt that more precipitate forms during a process that does not cause a boil. When boiling, some of the lighter Ormus boils off and therefore lost to the collection. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Heat” (Appendix XIV).

Gold is a diatom. Its chemical signature is Au2. It is a two-atom cluster and its two atoms do not like to split apart. The two-atom cluster resists spitting apart in a major way. In order to have the two atoms split, very energetic (explosive) reactions are required and therefore this is a volatile and dangerous reaction. A real fight is ensuing at the atomic level for relinquishment of one of the two atoms in the cluster. It may be said in a simple analogy that “gold loves itself.” This is probably why gold is classified as the most “noble” of all the elements on the periodic table. (Noble elements are inert and it is very difficult for them to be attracted to or react chemically with another substance.) Pure sodium metal is chosen because it is highly energetically active (volatile, explosive) to the point of being able to split apart the two atom gold cluster. There is a very real danger in working with sodium metal and unless you are a trained and seasoned alchemist or scientist with a proper laboratory set up, the dry “Sodium Burn Process” is not to be performed.

The *dry* “Sodium Burn Process” burns the sodium metal at about 800 degrees C. along with the cleaned, dry and shaved gold metal. The sodium causes very high heat that disaggregates (disintegrates) both itself and the Ormus source material (the gold).

Pure sodium is very reactive and explodes when in contact with water. Even the water in the humidity of the air or of our breath or from a drop of sweat off our nose can cause a violent (explosive) reaction. For this reason the Ormus source material must be dry, having no water on it.

In addition to proper laboratory conditions, safety glasses and a mask MUST be worn since even the higher humidity resulting from our breath can cause an explosion.

This is a process used when the Ormus source is a pure metal or the ores of metals such as gold ore, silver ore or copper ore. (Gold, silver or copper ores are seldom used.) For more information, see “Sources for the Ormus Processes-Metal” (Appendix VIII).

This method works with silver although hydrochloric acid is not used when making silver Ormus manna as silver chloride has been precipitated. **“Silver chloride” is a toxic material.** For more information regarding silver, see “Sources for the Ormus Processes-Silver” (Appendix VIII).

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Preparing the Source Part 1

Burning the Source

Because sodium metal is so explosive even with the smallest amount of moisture, (even our breath) or water, I do not suggest or endorse performing the *dry* “Sodium Burn Process.”

Place the source material in the lidded stainless steel (saucepan) or titanium crucible. See stainless steel precautions in “Labware Choices-Stainless Steel.” (Appendix XIV.) Titanium crucibles are the best (although very expensive) and can be purchased from labware companies. Stainless Steel saucepans do work.

In the *dry* “Sodium Burn Process”, pure sodium metal is burned (not lye crystals as are burned in the *dry* “Lye Burn Process”). Sodium metal provides the very high heat required. (Pure sodium is a soft metal that is so soft it can be sliced with a knife.) The completely dry Ormus source material and the pure sodium are layered one above the other

Burn the source material for 20 minutes in a closed crucible at hot heat. This is described in *dry*

“Lye Burn-Preparing the Source.” A 140,000 BTU propane turkey burner with a double ring of flame is required to provide this high heat. For more

information, see “Labware Choices-Heat.” (Appendix XIV.)

NOTE: Be aware of all the hazards of very volatile and very reactive (explosive) sodium metal described in this chapter under “Preface” and “Information.” The Ormus source material disaggregates with the addition of the high heat and lines the sides and bottom of the crucible (saucepan).

Preparing the Source Part 2

The “Secret Fire” *or* **Boiling the Source**

As a safety measure, always place containers used in the process into a larger non-metallic “catch basin” (in case of leakage or breakage).

Complete the preparation of the Ormus source material by chiseling out the cooled and annealed (burned) source material, reducing to fine particles and adding to lye solution (in that order). This is described in *dry* “Lye Burn Process-Preparing the Source Part 1.”

This mixture is allowed to sit, covered for weeks, with routine periodic stirring and then filtered.

This is described in *dry* “Lye Burn Process-Preparing the Source Part 2: Boiling the Source.”

OR

This mixture can be boiled, allowed to cool and filtered. This is described in *dry* “Lye Boil Process-Preparing the Source Part 2: Boiling the Source.”

Be aware of the hazards of working with lye. For more information, see “The Chemicals of the Processes.” (Appendix XIII.)

(What has been created is a filtered “living menstruum” that is central to the chemical reaction in all the dry Ormus collection processes.)

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

Perform the Process

This is important: The filtered living menstruum (Ormus-containing lye solution) must have fully cooled down after the boil and be at a room temperature. *If the solution is still warm the next step of the process will not work.*

Reminder: Because hydrochloric acid generates high heat when added to the lye solution, *always* choose a borosilicate glass container and place it in a "catch basin." For more information, see

"Labware Choices-Borosilicate Glass." (Appendix XIV.)

Place a "candy/deep fry thermometer" on a thick cloth (to "seat" it) under a clean *borosilicate g lass* **container.** If the thermometer is constructed of all glass (containing no metal) it may be attached to the inside of the container. The thermometer allows us to monitor the temperature of the "living menstruum" as hydrochloric acid is added. The temperature during the process does rise and Ormus has been speculated to "boil off" (gassing) if it rises above 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Consequently it is important not to exceed this temperature.

Hydrochloric acid is added to the filtered "living Menstruum" (it must be room temperature not hot) to precipitate the Ormus (manna). This is described in "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-

Perform the Process."

Purifying (washing)

The precipitate is washed with distilled water. This is described in "Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-

Purifying (Washing)."

Storage

Storing the Ormus (manna) is the same as described in “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Storage.”

Final Thought

Don Nance has said that gold fights the process during the summer months and that gold Ormus is best collected during the winter months.

When using pure metal (gold) as the source material, a stainless steel pot (or any utensil used in the process) or titanium, is generally not suggested as ideally no other metal should touch the solutions. This is to ensure the Ormus (manna) forms from only the pure metal. It is understood that this process uses a stainless steel saucepan (or a titanium crucible) for the burn and therefore the Ormus (manna) is not pure Ormus from only the metal source. If a “boil” is performed after the

“burn”, a suggestion that rids one piece of stainless steel equipment is to use a Visions® glass/ceramic Dutch oven in a 5-quart size with lid for the “boil” step. Boil in this container as you would one made of stainless steel.

The filtered out Ormus source material sediment from the “living menstruum” can be saved and placed in a fresh batch of lye solution to prepare another batch of “living menstruum.” This can be

done and more Ormus (manna) collected. Be aware that the amount of Ormus (manna) that precipitates is not as high the second time around.

Caution regarding silver: If silver is the Ormus source material, (or in the Ormus source material to an appreciable degree), hydrochloric acid cannot be used to precipitate the Ormus (manna) or toxic silver chloride has been made. For more information regarding silver, see “Sources for the Ormus Processes-Metal.” (Appendix VIII.)

The “Living menstruum” (unless made from silver) can be used in place of regular lye solution in a “Wet Process” with exceptional results. Since this

lye solution is a “living menstruum” that contains Ormus (from the source material), a greater drop of Ormus (manna) is expected when performing a “Wet Process” on “reconstituted” sea or “drawn” seawater. **Note:** “Living menstruum”

created by soaking, boiling (or burning) a silver source is never saved for use. This is because you may forget the source material was silver and use the “living menstruum” in a dry process. All the dry processes include adding hydrochloric acid and once this has been added, toxic “silver chloride is made. For more information, see “Sources for the Ormus Processes-Metal.” (Appendix VIII.) Do not work with lye or hydrochloric acid in “fear” as it is thought that feeling fear at the time of the “work” causes an “imprint” of “fear” onto the Ormus (manna). Work with lye and hydrochloric acid in “respect” - not “fear.” The emotions surrounding “fear” also cause a mind to

“close off;” this results in making the steps of an Ormus collection process very difficult to absorb.

When washing containers and other equipment that were used there may be observed a dried white ring in the container and dried white spots on it. These are easily removed with a solution of 3/4 part white vinegar and 1/4 part water.

All additional final thought is the same as *dry* “Lye Burn Process-Final Thought.”

Since this process is unstable and the smallest amount of water causes pure sodium metal to explode, it is most dangerous.

Therefore, this process is only done when it is worth the work and is only used when the source is gold or silver. Be aware that there are other methods to disaggregate gold such as the *dry* “Hydrogen Peroxide (gold) Process” described in a later chapter.

Remember that a “less” energetic (dangerous) alternative process, to the *dry* “Sodium Burn Process” is the *dry* “Lye Burn Process” (which partially

disaggregates gold molecules).

Note: The *dry* “Sodium Burn Process” uses very destructively reactive chemicals that are outside the scope of most Ormus collectors. Therefore, this process is not encouraged or suggested and it has been included in the manual for informational, historical and posterity purposes.

The *dry* “Sodium Burn Process” described by commercial alchemist Don Nance follows:

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

THE SODIUM BURN PROCESS

By Don Nance

PART ONE: Preparation of the Metal

One ounce, by weight, of the metal of choice is to be prepared.

The pure gold, silver or copper metal must be processed into very thin leaves either by hammering it on an anvil or by rolling it with a jewelers' roller mill and then either hammering it into very thin leaves or filing it into fine particles using a hardened steel Mill Bastard file.

Hammering it into thin leaves is the preferred form because it gives the maximum contact area with the sodium metal to be used.

Next the crucible is to be prepared. It needs to be dried over heat until there is no moisture associated with it whatsoever.

While the crucible is cooling, the prepared metal or black sand samples are to be thoroughly dried over heat to be certain that there is no moisture associated with them whatsoever.

Once the crucible has cooled the pure sodium metal must be prepared. The ONLY form of pure sodium metal that will work with this process is Fisher part number S-135. It comes as a one-pound block vacuum packed in a can, similar to a canned ham. This must be opened and the block of sodium removed (Authors note: Wear rubber gloves, face mask or respirator and a face shield). It will resemble a pound of butter in shape and size.

For cutting the sodium, the very best utensil is a very sharp meat clever which has been coated with a very light coating of extra-virgin olive oil. This oil coating helps to prevent moisture from condensing on the clever. The extra weight of a clever cuts the sodium metal much easier than other knives.

The sodium metal must be very quickly cut into four equal parts resembling sticks of butter.

Three of these must be immediately placed into a glass jar and sealed with a plastic lid. The fourth stick is to be cut in half and one half placed into the jar with the other longer sticks and sealed tightly.

The remaining two-ounce piece of sodium must be cut into pieces resembling patties of butter that are about 1/8th inch thick: With the final slice being cut front-wise by making an “X” on it so that it makes four pieces that are triangular in shape.

The bottom of the crucible is now lined with these pieces of sodium and the triangular shaped pieces help to fill out any voids or gaps that would leave large openings between the gold and the bottom of the crucible.

The now dried and cooled pieces of gold are placed over the cut sodium metal as evenly as is possible. However, you must remember to work quickly!

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Place a lid over the crucible and place it onto your 140,000 BTU gas burner and adjust it for centering over your burner/flame. Place a weight onto the lid of the crucible and fire the burner for as much heat as you can get.

If the bottom of the crucible turns cherry red within a minute or two you have good heat for the process.

A few minutes after the bottom turns cherry red the lid of the crucible will attempt to rise and you may see light and fire come out from around the edges of the lid. This is an indication that the gold is being disaggregated and is going into the high-spin state.

In order to react as much of the sodium as possible the burn should continue for another 20

minutes or until you see another episode of fire shoot out of the lid. After that time, turn the burner off and allow the crucible to cool completely.

Realize now that if you were working with a pure metal, such as gold, silver or copper that you still have unreacted sodium metal in your crucible and it is dangerous.

If you remember reading about the OUROBOROS then you may understand that in a coming part of this process your burned materials will need to be boiled in a lye solution. This is all a part of the Great Work and what is now dry must soon become wet. It is safest to react any unreacted sodium now so that it can be handled safely.

If you were working with a metallic ore, such as black sand gold ore, etc. all of the sodium usually has reacted at this stage.

After it is completely cool you may now carefully remove the lid and begin a very slow wet-down of the contents and lid. This is accomplished using a spray mister bottle and pure distilled water. You want to spray a very small, light mist one squirt at a time.

You will observe fire and sparking and some possibly violent reactions from this mist. You must proceed very slowly. Allow each reaction to burn itself completely out before misting again. Realize that with each of these reactions your M-state/ORMUS gold is being vaporized and it will not come back to you.

Once all reactions are completed, including the lid, you will wish to save all of this water and add it into the lye boil stage that follows after you have removed all of the solids from the crucible.

Once you have collected and saved all of the liquid (remember that it is very strong lye now) you will want to hammer and chisel the solids out from the bottom of the crucible. I place the crucible into a large, heavy duty, Ziploc® freezer bag and then place that inside of another one. I make a hole through the side and insert my chisel through it. I then hammer the solids and chisel them into pieces that are all smaller than 1/4 inch.

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

PART TWO: Doing the Process

Once this is accomplished you will finish processing it all by following the steps necessary to perform the dry “Lye Boil Process” as is outlined in another section of this manual. Remember to add the liquid that you previously saved into the boil.

Additional information:

We normally use two-ounces of the sodium and one-ounce of the metal of choice. This allows a more complete conversion than using a different ratio. There is always unreacted sodium leftover.

Although there is always unreacted sodium left over there is also always unreacted precious metal leftover that can be cleaned, dried and reburned.

During the mist down phase, gold forms a coating that one of my teachers, Avi Zamites, named the “skin of the rhino” and that is what it resembles. There will often be unreacted sodium metal beneath it and this sodium must also be reacted. Tread carefully!

If we were using black sand gold ore we would use 1/4 cup of it with the same two-ounces of sodium. This always reacts all of the sodium metal and leaves some black sand unreacted.

We normally use a one-quart size stainless steel sauce pan with a tight fitting lid as the crucible.

A titanium crucible of the same size is better but is not really necessary. It will simply last much longer.

The stainless steel is only going to survive a few burns. We never want to fill it more than 1/3rd full, by the way.

Never use any source material that has a sulfurous smell associated with it. It will not precipitate after the boil but will instead yield an ugly yellow

solution and all of your efforts have been in vain.

Some gold coins and many black sand gold ores contain sulfur and this will also ruin your work.

The best coin that I have used is a one-ounce U.S. Liberty Trade coin. It is pure gold and is without any filler/hardeners that accompany many of the “collectible” coins. (Authors note: The formula used to make gold coins does change. Therefore confirm the ingredients in a gold coin with a coin broker before using.)

While cutting and handling your sodium metal you must wear a face mask or respirator and a face shield. Any of your breath vapor is enough to cause a violent reaction with the sodium metal.

Should something happen, you must have a large quantity of dry sodium carbonate available and use it to extinguish the flames and smother the vaporous reactions. You will have ruined your materials but your house will not have burned down.

A pair of flock-lined rubber gloves that have been coated with a very light coating of extra-virgin olive oil are useful for handling the pieces of sodium metal. The dishwashing variety is perfect because they are thick enough to protect your hands while allowing a high degree of manual dexterity.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

I hope that you have found this information interesting if not useful. Please work safely.

Don Nance

October 2008

A Sodium Burn with Copper

Notice the flames that are shooting outward from the lid.

The five-pound weight prevents the lid from escaping.

FLAME ON!

Complete with flying fireballs. My student added too much water

too soon

SECTION 4: OTHER TRADITIONAL ORMUS PROCESSES

A Flare-up During Misting

This should be allowed to grow completely cold again before more

misting.

White Powder of Gold

Made by Don Nance.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

DRY “HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (Gold) PROCESS”

Includes a Write-Up by Commercial Alchemist Don Nance

Note: There are appendices that have cross-referencing information to that in this chapter.

These include:

“List of Ormus Resources and Supplies,” “Common Measurement Conversions,”

“Best Practices Labware Choices,” “pH Meter,” and “Sources for the Ormus Processes.” For

“Lye Solution Preparation” and “Hydrochloric Acid Preparation” see Section Three.

CAUTION!!

Note: Cautions are a form of education so that you may work with these chemicals in awareness and respect not fear.

Lye is a “caustic”, hydrochloric acid is an acid and 35% hydrogen peroxide is a strong oxidizer. All are strong chemicals that can damage eyes by rendering the cornea opaque, a form of eye damage that is irreparable. If lye, hydrochloric acid or 35% hydrogen peroxide get into eyes flush the eyebal with water immediately and seek medical attention if the burning persists.

(continued on next page)

Lye, hydrochloric acid and 35% hydrogen peroxide can burn skin, clothes and eyes. Lye, hydrochloric acid and 35% hydrogen peroxide reacts with skin tissue and can cause permanent damage and scarring if severe. Even minor reactions can be painful. If you spill lye, hydrochloric acid or 35% hydrogen peroxide onto clothes or body, immediately flush the area with lots of water and seek medical attention if necessary.

The area must be well ventilated as breathing fumes from lye or hydrochloric acid can damage air passages and lungs. Both Lye solution and hydrochloric acid create caustic fumes. Do not breathe in these fumes. Hydrochloric acid creates a pungent, corrosive “fog”

when added to water. Do not breathe in this fog. Handle lye or hydrochloric acid with adequate ventilation such as a laboratory range hood vented outside or conduct the work outside. It is advisable to keep a bottle of baking soda solution handy to use against hydrochloric acid spills (baking soda powder can be sprinkled on if the spill is large) and a spray bottle of distilled white vinegar handy to use against lye spills. It is advisable to be near a water source to use against 35% hydrogen peroxide spills,

It is very helpful to work near a sink, faucet or other source of wash water.

For information see “The Chemicals of the Processes.” (Appendix XIII.) Lye solution creates caustic fumes. Do not breathe in these fumes. Hydrochloric acid creates corrosive fumes and a pungent corrosive “fog” when added to water. Do not breathe fumes or fog.

When working with lye, hydrochloric acid or 35% hydrogen peroxide, please wear goggles or a full-face visor (an industrial face protector), neoprene gloves, a PVC lab apron as well as protective clothing such as long sleeves and long pants.

Keep children and pets away from the work area and do not leave it unattended. Even if no one is is around, any unsuspecting person could venture by and be at risk.

When working with lye, hydrochloric acid, 35% hydrogen peroxide or any chemical, avoid touching your face or rubbing your eyes. Do not handle around food. Do not dump wastewater on the ground. Lye is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the lye directly into the drain and don't mix it with any acid that may be in the drain as it can react explosively. Hydrochloric acid is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the hydrochloric acid directly into the drain and don't mix it with any “pH basic” material that may be in the drain as it can react explosively. 35% hydrogen peroxide should be diluted with water before pouring down drain as in that concentration it can react explosively with any organic matter that may be in the drain.

SECTION 4: OTHER TRADITIONAL OR MUS PROCESSES

Preface

This process is generally for Ormus researchers and trained alchemists because while it can be performed, it requires laboratory expertise beyond those of the average Ormus collector.

Labware and Supplies to perform a dry “Hydrogen Peroxide (Gold) Process”

Pure gold, jewelers roller mill, hammer and anvil, 35% hydrogen peroxide, both lye crystals and lye solution, hydrochloric acid, one-liter borosilicate glass filtering flask with tubulation attachment and solid stopper, polypropylene tubing, glass container with stopper, one-liter flask, distilled water, Morton® canning/pickling salt, stirrer of plastic or borosilicate, Visions®

glass/ceramic Dutch oven with lid, propane turkey ring burner, 5l-b flat weight (weight-trainer type) or a brick, non-metallic funnel or flat strainer, filters (*unbleached* coffee filters), container made of borosilicate glass (to collect the precipitate), sand, thermometer, focus beam flashlight, plastic bucket, steel can, cardboard box, saran wrap, aluminum foil. For more information, see Appendix XIV.

As a safety measure, always place container(s) used in the process into a larger non-metallic

“catch basin” (in case of leakage or breakage). For example: A (new) cat litter box or the bottom of an under-the-bed storage container. (Note: When adding the hydrochloric acid, a lot of heat is generated that could break the glass.)

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the stability of the Ormus in the source material or the manna (precipitate), it is prudent to keep the work and storage area six feet or more away from them. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum.”

(Appendix XIV.)

Definition

This is a process to disaggregate gold bonds by using, among other chemicals, hydrogen peroxide.

The core reaction revolves around thin leaves of 99.9 pure gold disaggregated using salt, hydrochloric acid and then 35% hydrogen peroxide, precipitated with lye solution, and re-dissolved with hydrochloric acid. (The wide pH swings break the metallic bonds of the gold metal.) There are further steps in the process.

So long as you have a way to capture the chlorine gas fumes created and observe the precautions while working with acids and caustics described in this book, it is a “relatively” safe process. Please note: It may be beyond the scope of most average Ormus collectors.

Information

Appearance: The collected Ormus is observed as a fluffy white precipitate in liquid.

As a service to the Ormus community, commercial alchemist Don Nance has provided a description of the *dry* “Hydrogen Peroxide (gold) Process.” This follows “Final Thought.”

When using pure metal (gold) as the source material, a stainless steel pot (or any utensil used in the process), should *not* be used as *no* other metal should touch the solutions. This ensures the Ormus (manna) forms from only pure metal. In this process a Visions® glass/ceramic Dutch

oven in a 5-quart size with lid is used for the “boil” step and therefore no metal is used. Boil in this container as you would one made of stainless steel.

Hydrochloric acid doesn't break the metallic clusters of gold but hydrogen peroxide in small incremental amounts does. (In *low* concentrations, hydrogen peroxide (35% food grade) can dissolve gold however when the concentrations are higher, it precipitates gold.) This is an unexpected energetic phenomenon seen in the Ormus reaction.

“As little as one part per million of hydrogen peroxide is sufficient to initiate electrolyzing (dissolving) of the gold. No advantage has been found for concentrations of hydrogen peroxide above about 0.5% ...” (wo/1986/007046 method and apparatus for purification of gold

http://www.wipo.int/pctdb/en/wo.jsp?IA=WO1986007046&wo=1986007046&DISPLAY=DES

C)

The gold source must be in fine thin leaves. These leaves are placed into a salty, acidic solution and hydrogen peroxide added. Thus begins the work of a multi-step process.

This work should be done in a well-ventilated space. Outside of the house is recommended. See the precautions for lye and hydrochloric acid and also Appendix XIII.

A properly chosen gold source has 99.9 gold content and is washed thoroughly so as to be clean before using. For more information, see “Sources for the Ormus Processes -Metal” (Appendix VIII). Gold wire is also available from precious metals companies. For more information, see

“Resources and Supplies-Precious Metal.” (Appendix I.)

Preparing the Source

The gold metal is first reduced to fine thin leaves. This can be accomplished by rolling through a “Jeweler's Roller Mill” and then hammering the gold on an anvil into very thin leaves.

The metallic bonds of the gold are disaggregated using salt, hydrochloric acid and then 35%

food grade hydrogen peroxide (H2O2).

T *he solution of disaggregated gold is a yellow colored solution of gold chloride. It is still a metal.*

Monoatomic gold solution as a chloride has a forest green color and alchemists call it the "Green Lion."

Lye solution is added to a pH of 12.5 then hydrochloric acid is added to a pH of less than 1.

This raising and lowering of the pH is repeated and causes wide pH swings which break the metallic bonds of the gold metal. Note: The concentration of lye solution and hydrochloric acid are the same used in all the Ormus collection processes.

Lye crystals are then added to facilitate the process as they tie Ormus into the solution (by adding more sodium from the lye crystals). The liquid is boiled. This step mirrors the reaction in the *dry* "Lye Boil Process-Preparing the Source Part 2."

In a later step of the process, hydrochloric acid is added to form a precipitate. This step mirrors the "Dry Process-Perform the Process."

Perform the Process

Always choose *borosilicate glass* containers and place in a "catch basin." For more information, see

"Labware Choices-Borosilicate Glass." (Appendix XIV.) (A focused beam flashlight can be used to view the Ormus (manna) "cloud" that forms in the liquid.)

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

Purifying (washing)

The precipitate is washed with distilled water. This is described in “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-

Purifying (Washing).” (page 67)

Storage

Storage of the Ormus (manna) is the same as described in “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-

Storage.” (page 69)

Final Thought

Don Nance has said that gold fights the process during the summer months and gold Ormus is best collected during the winter months.

The filtered out Ormus source material sediment from the “living menstruum” can be saved and placed in a fresh batch of lye solution to prepare another batch of “living menstruum.” This can be done and more Ormus (manna) collected. Be aware that the amount of Ormus (manna) that precipitates is not as high the second time around.

“Living menstruum” (unless made from silver) can be used in place of regular lye solution in a “Wet Process” with exceptional results. Since this lye solution is a “living menstruum” that contains Ormus (from the source material), a greater drop of Ormus (manna) is expected when performing a “Wet Process” on “reconstituted” sea or “drawn” seawater. *Note***:** “Living menstruum” created by soaking, boiling (or burning) a silver source is never saved for use. This is because you may forget the source material was silver and use the “living menstruum” in a *dry* process. All the *dry* processes include adding hydrochloric acid and once this has been added, toxic “silver chloride is made. For more information, see “Sources for the Ormus Processes-Metal.” (Appendix VIII.)

Do not work with lye or hydrochloric acid in “fear” as it is thought that feeling fear at the time of the “work” causes an “imprint” of “fear” onto the Ormus (manna). *Work with lye and hydrochloric acid in “respect” - not “fear.”* The emotions surrounding “fear” also cause a mind to

“close off;” this results in making the steps of an Ormus collection process very difficult to absorb.

When washing containers and other equipment that were used, there may be observed a dried white ring in the container and dried white spots on it. These are easily removed with a solution of 3/4 part white vinegar and 1/4 part water.

The *dry* “Hydrogen Peroxide (gold) Process” described by alchemist Don Nance follows:

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

HOW TO MAKE WHITE GOLD ELIXER

By Don Nance

Date: 19 October 2008

Since I first wrote of this process in 2002 I have made much progress regarding its efficiency and results so I thought it best to write an update and in that way make a significant contribution to Chris' efforts with this manual.

The most direct way to the white powder of gold is to perform the Sodium Burn Process as previously described. However, this HCl/H2O2 Process is much less violent. So long as you have a way to capture the chlorine gas fumes and observe the stated precautions while working with acids and bases as described in this book, this is a relatively safe process.

Be advised that there is certain amount of art involved here. But, be heartened that your gold would never be wasted because it will always remain in one form or another.

One of the most important factors regarding this work is the initial preparation of the gold metal itself. Instead of reducing it to filings I have found that by taking the gold to a very thin leaf, the initial disaggregation stages are better accomplished. Specifically, hammering it into a very thin leaf changes the actual crystalline arrangement on the atomic level. This change in atomic structure is described as the alchemical “opening of the metal” which is referenced in many alchemical treatises.

If you are beginning with a coin and have access to a jewelers' roller mill then the coin can be rolled to a paper-thin form and then it should be beaten with a hammer on an anvil. Just rolling it in the mill will not accomplish your goal but it can greatly reduce the amount of labor involved.

Get whatever quantity of pure (at least 99.95% pure) gold that you can afford. Then process it into leaves which are thin enough to tear apart by hand. You will only need to actually use a few grams at a time as you learn what you are doing. (Authors note: There are exactly 31.1035

grams/ounce and this is generally rounded to 30 grams/ounce.)

I will list the process step-by-step. You will need to be aware of the fact that some of these steps will need to be repeated several (if not many) times.

You will want to be certain that you have 35% Hydrogen peroxide solution. For various reasons, a more dilute strength is not optimum. The main reason being that you will find yourself with an overabundance of liquid before you finish the process. You will also need to keep it in a cool place and handle it with the respect that you would give to any concentrated acid or oxidizer.

There is a time for every purpose and making edible gold is certainly no exception. Several astrological influences play strongly in your theatre. Beginning in late September there is a cosmic window which opens and, speaking for the element gold specifically, this window remains open

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through late May. This is an exceptionally long window duration because of the specific influence of the stars Sirius A and B.

You will want to begin your work a few days after a full moon. As it usually takes approximately one lunar month to complete this process you should find yourself completing it on or around the following full moon.

You will need to have a way to contain the chlorine gas fumes which evolve from the gold digestion. You may wish to acquire a one-liter borosilicate glass filtering flask with a tubulation attachment and a solid stopper or an Erlinmeyer flask with a one-hole stopper. Use some polypropylene or polyethylene tubing to vent the gasses into a container which is 2/3rd filled with water and stoppered. If you can smell chlorine during this process then you may want to improve upon your gas containment system.

To dissolve 1/10th ounce of gold, I use the following recipe, step-by-step.

1) Into a one-liter flask I place 100 ml. of distilled water.

2) I stir in one-heaping teaspoonful of pure salt. Good to use Morton® canning and pickling salt. Be CERTAIN that all of the salt is dissolved and the solution is clear of particulates. This is important. Don't use iodized salt and do not use a salt with anti-caking chemicals in it.

Using pure NaCl. Morton® Kosher salt works well.

3) Add two or three grams by weight of your gold leaves.

4) Stir in, VERY SLOWLY, 140 ml. of full strength muriatic (HCl) acid. I use ACS quality, but Buckman's Laboratories makes a very pure muriatic acid, which is available from quality pool/spa dealers. Smart brand also works. The muriatic acid must be clear/colorless, as the yellow variety contains sulfur and will NOT work. The acid must be added VERY slowly. If you go too fast, the salt will precipitate back out of your solution. This will work, but seriously slows down the dissolution of your gold. When this happens, the salt will slowly go back into solution as your gold dissolves. If

this occurs, just go on with the recipe, realizing that it slowed down your process considerably.

5) Add some 35% H2O2 (hydrogen peroxide) food grade (great) or technical grade (minimum).

Add it about one-teaspoon at a time and wait 20 minutes. A "fire" will begin inside of your flask. You want to have a good steady stream of bubbles coming from all of your gold. You also want to build your fire slowly. If you add too much H2O2 you run the risk of having it boil on you and it will come out of your flask and the gassing will be extreme and acid will go everywhere and life on our planet, as we know it, will have changed :-) 6) Place this inside of a shield (nest) and check it three times a day. Add H2O2 as needed until your gold goes away. This takes as long as it takes. The Philosophers had many ways of marking time. The two that we are concerned with here are the lunar phases and the "elastic"

time…that which is marked by a reaction taking as long as it takes. The variable being that you will never have exactly the same particle size for your gold and the same exact phase of the moon during your next dissolution.

7) Once all of your gold is dissolved, add more H2O2 and keep the fire going for a while longer.

This will help to break up the metallic clusters.

Once this is complete, you will have a very pretty yellow colored gold chloride. Its pH will be MINUS 2.0 (on my well calibrated meter). It is still metal.

8) Once your gold solution has stopped bubbling from the H2O2, stir in yet another teaspoonful of Morton salt. If there is any unreacted H2O2 your mix will again begin to form bubbles. If it does, then let it continue until it stops. If it doesn't begin to bubble again then pour your solution into a beaker and

begin dripping a 1/8 lye menstruum into it at a rate of about 2 drops per second while stirring briskly. You ARE wearing gloves and eye protection, aren't you? Bring the pH up but not too quickly! If you go too fast then it will boil on you...if you see some steam collecting on the sides of your beaker then it is getting too hot. Slow down with your lye addition and keep stirring. This reaction takes a WHILE.

Your solution may become clear and colorless when near neutral pH. If you are going too fast, the solution may clear and then very quickly change color and a precipitate will form. That's fine, no worries. It may precipitate as a shining black (the “sign of the crow,” the “Blackness of Black”) or as a deep royal blue or even as a brownish-brick red. Either way, you will want to bring the pH up to 12.5 pH.

(NOTE) At this point you are still mostly working with gold metal. Whatever amount of it that has already converted to M-state is now in the solution and the metallic content has precipitated as oxides/hydroxides of gold. You can rest for a while at this point and let your solution cool to room temperature.

9) Start stirring your gold solution and slowly drip in some 18-20% HCl (acid) solution. Stop adding acid solution when your gold precipitate disappears. The pH will be less than pH 1

(Around pH 0.7 is good.) The color of the solution will likely be gold but not as concentrated looking as before. It may also be another color. No worries again, just look at it to see that there are no particles. Place the solution back into your flask and attach the gas trap after adding some more H2O2 just as before and break this gold up some more. Continue as before until it stops bubbling and there are no visible particles.

10) Once all of the bubbling has stopped again then transfer the solution to your beaker again and begin stirring your gold acid solution and start dropping in your LYE menstruum to again raise the pH of your solution. You want to go on up to pH 12.5 again. Don't be surprised if this is yet a different color from the last time you did this.

11) Repeat steps 9 and 10 until during step 9 the color of your acid solution has become decidedly green. It is a “grass green” and how dark it appears is determined by the amount of gold that you began with. This is known alchemically as the “Green Lion.”

Congratulations! You now have monatomic gold. Of course, it isn't edible yet. It is concentrated acid. Please note that at this point there is an alternative method of proceeding that I will include at the end of this process.

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12) Now, place it into your beaker and bring the pH of your solution up to about pH 12.5 by stirring quickly and adding your lye menstruum slowly by drops as before. If it changes to a color that you have seen before during your work then you may have to repeat steps 9 and 10

yet again. If it changes to a grayish white or stays green then proceed to step 13.

What we have accomplished with all of these pH swings is the breaking of the metallic bonds of your gold metal. Next we need to tie the M-state gold into solution so that we can precipitate the white powder of gold separately from any of the gold which may still prefer to remain metallic or re-tie its metal bonds.

13) You will need a large boiling pot. I use a Visions glass/ceramic Dutch oven in 5-quart size WITH LID. Take it out of doors, on a moonlit night, before the full moon, and place your pH 12.5 solution (including any precipitate and top water all together as was the end result of step 12) inside of it. Adjust the volume of solution so that the Dutch oven is approximately 1/2 to 2/3 full by adding some distilled water.

14) Stir into this some dry lye crystals (or powder) to approximate a one-pound per gallon solution.

(IE: If you guess the total amount of solution to be 3 quarts then add 3/4 pound of dry lye) 15) Bring this to a full rolling boil over a gas flame and reduce the heat, while stirring, then cover tightly and place a brick or some other inflammable weight on the lid to reduce steam losses.

THIS BOILING LYE IS VERY DANGEROUS!!! Let it boil, at a gentle rolling boil, for at least 3 hours. If you do not have an appreciable amount of precipitate in your mix then there is no need to stir.

16) When done, let it cool for a while (until all of the steaming has ceased) and then add some distilled water to bring the level up to one-gallon. Let it finish cooling and settling.

17) Carefully separate your liquid M-gold lye solution from whatever solids may remain in your Dutch oven. Filter your solution through unbleached filters until it is clear of any particulates. I use a one-micron filtering system with a Buckner funnel and a cross-coupled, dual manifold vacuum pump. But you can filter it by hand. Save any solids (dregs) that may be in the bottom of your Dutch oven and reprocess them beginning with step #1.

18) While stirring your filtered solution rapidly, drip in some 20% HCl solution (acid solution) to reduce the pH to around 8.0 slowly. Don't let it get too hot.

19) Let your white precipitate settle and separate the top water from it and save the top water for use as described elsewhere in this book. This white precipitate of gold is known as the White Lion.

20) Wash the precipitate as previously described in this book with distilled water. Let it settle and separate. Save this top water as also described elsewhere in this book.

After washing the white M-gold is ready to eat. I am careful to leave it sufficiently salty such that it is “decidedly salty” to taste. When this is done its shelf life is extended. I have kept samples for over two years with no apparent degradation in efficacy.

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Alternative process steps as mentioned after step # 11.

In order to obtain a more complete conversion of our gold to the M-state/ORMUS form we may wish to proceed as follows after completion of Step 11.

12a) Now, place it into your beaker and bring the pH of your solution up to about pH 8.5 by stirring quickly and adding your lye menstruum slowly by drops as before.

Let this settle for 24 hours and check the pH to be certain that it has not drifted downward towards an acid pH. It needs to remain in the pH 8.0 to 8.5 range for 24 hours. This shows us that all previous reactions are complete.

13a) Now, partially fill a boiling pot with clean sand. You are making a “river bath” which will help you to control the temperature of this step. Insert your beaker into this sand but do not allow it to contact the bottom of your sand bath pot. You want this sand to buffer against the heat of the gas flame.

14a) Next, place a thermometer into the sand and in contact with the bottom of your beaker and place the pot onto a gas burner that is set for a very low temperature.

15a) We will now slowly evaporate all of the liquids to a “just dry” state. Your temperature should approximate “the temperature of the setting sun (in the desert)” and should be near 121

degrees F. but never exceed 140 degrees F. There should be no steaming. This will take a while to accomplish however; the river bath has a flywheel effect of maintaining temperature even if the flame goes out. So, you can relight it and continue until your M-gold is just dry.

Be certain to not bake or scorch it.

16a) Next, proceed to perform the dry “Lye Burn and Boil Process” that is outlined elsewhere in this manual to its completion.

A few further explanations:

If you do not get a white precipitate from step 19 you may simply have to wait for it to actually precipitate and fall. I have seen M-gold take three (or more) days to precipitate.

If you get to the white during any of the pre-boil steps then simply adjust it to pH 8.5 and wash the precipitate as previously described. However, it needs to stay white and not keep changing colors.

Don't eat the green gold. It is not “ripe” yet, at any pH.

Shielding is needed ... The “Nest” (as mentioned in step # 6)

I do my Work by placing my flask inside of a plastic bucket, which is placed inside of a steel can, which is placed inside of a cardboard box. I line the steel can with saran wrap. If you don't, the steel will not last very long. The tubing going to your gas containment flask needs to be long enough to accommodate this but the containment flask need not be shielded at all.

I sincerely wish you love and abundance on your magical ORMUS journey.

Don Nance

S E C T I O N 4 : O T H E R T R A D I T I O N A L O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

NOTES:

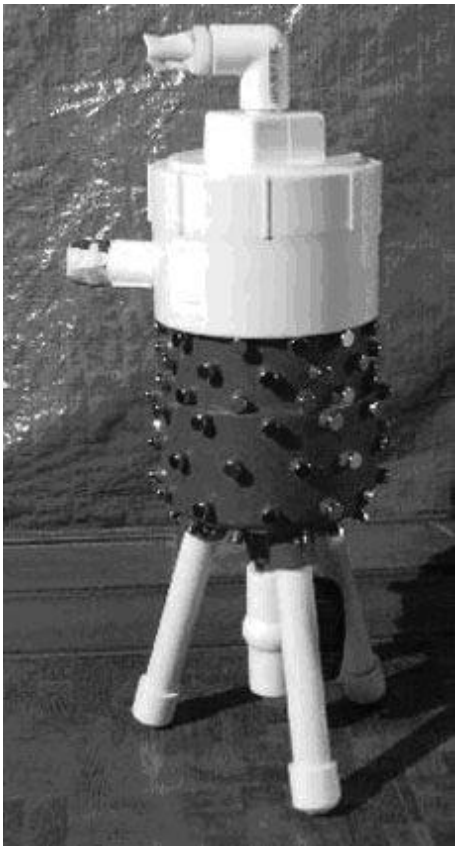
The ancient Alchemist’s laboratory was a sacred place, situated ‘between worlds,’ and a key to success in the ancient art included an ability to work simultaneously on the different levels of reality. These included the psychological and spiritual levels, as well as the physical level.

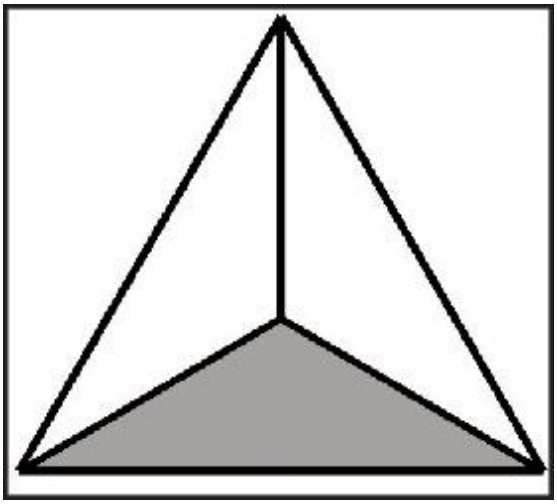
Images showing laboratories of ancient alchemists display a draped meditation area for reflection, contemplation, and focusing.

SECTION FIVE

Procuring Ormus from a Fresh Water Source

Magnet Vortex Water Trap





O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

MAGNET VORTEX WATER TRAP

Labware and Supplies to perform a "Magnet Vortex Water Trap" process Good drinking water, "Magnet Vortex Water Trap" (or "Vortex Water Trap"), glass storage container away from light or electromagnetic wave (EMF) producing appliances, aluminum foil.

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the stability of the Ormus in the source material or the Ormus product, it is prudent to keep the work and storage area six feet or more away from them. For more information, see "Labware

Choices-Aluminum Foil." (Appendix XIV.)

Definition

This process uses centrifugal force to separate some of the Ormus from (good) drinking water as it is runs through a faucet or a hose into and through a “Magnet Vortex Water Trap.” The collected Ormus in the water is directed out of the trap via thin plastic aquarium tubing and this water is the “trap water” (containing Ormus) that is drunk. Most traps have strong magnets placed on the outside of the housing to help with separating some of the Ormus from the drinking water, this is why they are called “Magnet Vortex Water Traps.”

(A “Vortex Water Trap” does not have magnets placed on the

outside of the housing.)

Magnet Vortex Water Trap

Information

Appearance: The Ormus in trap water cannot be seen and the trap water product looks like water. If Ormus is present in the trap water it can be felt while drinking as the water has a thicker, softer and smoother texture. (I have termed this “creamy water.”)

There is a specific energy in water that makes water a “liquid” versus a solid or a vapor and this is beyond simple temperature. Water is an anomaly and to demonstrate this lets consider ice. Ice is

“frozen” water and it floats. Ice really should sink because cold temperatures usually cause molecules to become denser and heavier. Instead, ice floats and the fish and marine life are safe under winter's frozen lake tops. However, if ice sank instead (as it should), the fish and marine life would die. Pause a moment to realize how life on this world would not exist if ice sank. Water is an anomaly and its truly unique properties are what enable life to be on this earth. Many feel that a portion of this specific unique energy found in water is collected

by the actions of a “Magnet Vortex Water Trap”

(or “Vortex Water Trap”).

Ormus is thought to “hide out in tight

places” and the theory holds that the water

molecule offers a tight place to hide.

In the “icosahedral cluster model” of water,

tetrahedral (plural of tetrahedron) water clusters

may combine to form an icosahedral network

Tetrahedron

Icosahedron

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cluster that forms a curved surface when bound together. The icosahedral water cluster is a packing of the tetrahedral units and contains large interstitial cavities that may allow suitable materials to occupy them. These may include the Ormus materials. Therefore good drinking water is the Ormus source material in this process. (Web search: *Water Structure and Science* by Martin Chaplin.)

There may be less Ormus in city water because municipal water is “daylighted.” Many have said that daylighting reduces the quantity of Ormus in the water. Daylighted water is water that has been exposed to daylight and this can occur as it is stored in reservoirs or carried by canals to central distribution systems. Sunlight is also used to cleanse water of organic material. (When using the “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” (or “Vortex Water Trap”) it is generally thought best to obtain source water directly from underground via a well or spring.) Ormus is found in some municipal water

and I have experienced the taste of Ormus in trap water made from city water.

(My own concern is the fluoride and chlorine additives in the municipal water.) Most that use water traps collect Ormus from well water.

A few words regarding chlorine in the drinking water: We usually do not worry about chlorine in the water as we can let the water sit out and the chlorine dissipates. An “under the sink filter” will also remove chlorine. It may be nice to know that sodium thiosulfate is a de-chlorinator usually found in pet shops for owners of fish aquariums to de-chlorinate the water.

Add one drop of 10% sodium thiosulfate solution to about a liter (approximately 1 quart) or so of water. (Sodium thiosulfate may be considered as an additive for bath water as it is said by some that bathing with municipal water causes more damage than drinking it.) A few words about fluoride in the drinking water: Some say that the form of fluoride placed in municipal water supplies is not healthy. Fluorine, a trace element, is a nonmetallic halogen element that combines with other elements to make fluorides. Fluorine in the form of the natural fluorides is found in the body (most notably in bones and teeth) and beneficial to health.

The natural fluorides found in nature are “Sodium Fluoride” and “Calcium Fluoride.”

Fluorosilicic acid, which is not naturally occurring, is placed in many municipal drinking water supplies. Once added, this material is difficult to remove from the water.

(Fluoride waste is a by-product of aluminum manufacturing. The late 1940's plan of disposing fluoride into municipal water supplies was a boon for the aluminum industry. Huge legal liability suits may ensue if the government admitted to negative health effects from

“fluoridation.” *(John R. Lee M.D. “Medical Letter.” February 1999) and (“Acres U.S.A.” June 2008.))* (Chemically, a pinch of borax to about one-quart of water causes fluoride to complex and become deactivated. Borax is

sodium borate, sodium tetra borate and is what 20 mule team borax is. “20 Mule Team Borax” is in the laundry section of the grocery store. (Mellor's Comprehensive Treatise on inorganic and theoretical Chemistry 1980 Volume V, p294 says Borax/Boric acid can form complexes with fluoride.) This is mentioned for informational purposes and the makers of 20 Mule Team Borax (The Dial Corporation) discourage any consumer from using TMT Borax for food and in drinking water). (A small amount of borax may be considered as an additive for bath water as it is said by some that bathing with municipal water causes more damage than drinking it.)

The Ormus content of different municipal water treatment plants varies and some contain no Ormus. The question to ask first is if the source water supply comes from a deep layer. If it does, the water may have percolated through a sand or limestone layer and these place more Ormus in the water. Other considerations include: How much “daylighting” has been performed

on the water and what type of water filtering system does the water treatment plant use. If charcoal filters are used, many feel that charcoal holds onto Ormus and this may impede Ormus going through the filters. However, the plant may not have changed the charcoal filter for a long time and, therefore, Ormus materials are getting through.

Now, carbon filters may also be in your home (under the kitchen sink) for water filtration.

Some feel that the stream of water going through a carbon filter may not be in contact with it long enough to make a significant difference in the Ormus content of the drinking water. Currently, there is no consensus.

Perform the Process

Theory holds that the “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” has two actions on the source drinking water.

The first action is the creation of a “magnetic field” caused by the presence of magnets that have been placed around the trap and this helps break down hydrogen bonds in the water molecule (water is H2O). This is said to make the extracted water more bio-available in our body as the water molecules are smaller and not as “clustered” (clumped).

The magnets are also thought to cause the release of Ormus held within the hydrogen bonds of the water clusters. As the water passes by each of the many magnets, it is subjected to sudden increases and then decreases of the magnetic field. This is called “hammering” the water and the overall effect of this occurrence is that it helps free Ormus that is bound to the water molecules (the clusters of water).

(Note: The magnets used in the “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” are the “neodymium” (NIB) type rated at 12,000 gauss. These magnets are powerful magnets and *it is suggested to remove mechanical watches or jewelry containing iron when you are around the water trap. If you have a pacemaker or a hearing aid, avoid using this process or being around when this process is performed as any exposure could be extremely unsafe. If this is the case, it would not be wise for you to be around the “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” at all.)*

(“Neodymium” (NIB) magnets are about 100 times stronger than “ceramic” magnets.

Ceramic magnets contain iron locked into ceramic, which is then fired, to melt the iron, followed by a cooling period. The magnet created is as strong as the iron in it and is usually about 800-900 gauss. “Neodymium” (NIB) magnets are made from alloys of rare earth elements (neodymium/ iron/boron) and are the most affordable variety of “rare earth” magnets. They are also substantially stronger than magnets made with iron.)

The second action of the “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” (and the “Vortex Water Trap”) is

“centrifugal force.” Centrifugal force causes heavier particles to move (be forced) to the outside of the vortex while lighter substances such as the oily

Ormus stay more in the center. This lighter Ormus substance in the center of the vortex works its way up the trap. This action is facilitated by a property of Ormus that causes it not to want to move within a “magnet field.” Once the Ormus has reached the top of the trap, a small piece of polyester rope housed inside a PVC tube carries it through the top and then connects to thin plastic aquarium hosing.

The polyester rope at the top of the trap is housed inside a PVC tube and serves as a surface for the Ormus type oils to collect and slowly rise towards the aquarium hosing and then out

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through the hosing and into a bottle or pitcher. The spaces between the strands of the rope are

“quiet” areas, away from the vortexing action of the water, where the Ormus can collect. Once on the rope cord, the pressure pushing up from the vortexing water below slowly raises the Ormus up and then out via the attached aquarium tubing. Without the rope cord, the Ormus material we seek continues to be moving quite quickly in the center of the vortex. (The trap works without the rope cord but tests indicate an increased performance with it in place.) It takes about 17 minutes to fill a gallon container with trap water. Three things determine the rate. The first two include the speed the water is entering the trap from the water source and the speed water is allowed to leave from an opening in the bottom of the trap. The third variable is the speed the “trap water” is allowed to leave from the top of the trap through the polyester rope (then through the aquarium tubing). Regulation of the amount of “trap water” exiting via the aquarium tube occurs by how high the tubing is manually held in the air. When the “trap water”

exits the aquarium tubing at a slower rate (controlled by holding the plastic tube higher in the air) there is a higher amount of Ormus in the trap water. (Some have said that allowing the “trap water” to exit through the tubing with a force that pushes the water out one inch before the water flow

“breaks” and then falls into the pitcher is generally a proper flow to collect good trap water.) The amount of Ormus in the extracted water is variable and depends on the source of the fresh water and on the subtle energetics involving the earth, sun and moon and the cosmos. This may also involve the energetics surrounding a full moon or an equinox. For more information see “Moon Chart.” (Appendix X.) I have noticed that some days my well water produced smooth, creamy tasting “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” water and some days the texture was not noticeable.

When drinking Ormus trap water it tastes creamy because (and one theory holds that) Ormus is a type of oil (and can actually taste a little bit sweet). The “Magnet Vortex Trap” (and “Vortex Water Trap”) concentrates this oil in water as a thin emulsion and this is one reason the water becomes creamy feeling. In fact, you may remember being in nature and drinking water that was sweet and felt creamy. If this has happened, some say the experience is from the presence of Ormus in the “good” drinking water.

A “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” can include, but does not have to include, a second stage.

While the second stage is not necessary, some add it to further concentrate the Ormus that has been collected from the source water in the first stage “Magnet Vortex Water Trap.” Exposing the water to a second trap is thought to raise the vibrational energy of the “trap water” and should make the trap water more potent. The second stage trap attaches to the aquarium hose containing the trap water from the “first stage” water trap. In this way, the water source for the second stage trap comes from the first stage trap. The second stage is a little smaller in height and diameter and runs the trap water in a magnet vortex just as the first stage did. The resultant trap water exits via thin plastic aquarium hosing located near the top of the “Second Stage Magnet Vortex Water Trap.” The second stage trap is open at the top (the first stage trap is closed at the top) and a pressure may be felt rising up against the palm of a hand held over the opening. Some feel this is plasma M-state (Ormus), and it rises. There may also be an odor like or similar to semen emanating from the top of the second stage water trap. This may be

what the ancients called the “Semen of God.” This is discussed in “Getting Started” (Section Two).

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A “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” researcher has made a third stage trap and it attaches to aquarium hose containing the trap water from the second stage water trap. In this way, the water source for the third stage trap comes from the second stage trap. Theory holds that when exposing the water to a third “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” the vibrational energy of the trap water raises even higher and should make the water even more potent. Few people use a second stage and it is very rare that a third stage is used. (Some have said that a seven-stage trap has been made.)

Purifying

The purifying process begins with the initial choice made regarding the source water used in a

“Magnet Vortex Water Trap” (or “Vortex Water Trap.”)

Always choose good drinking water to make “trap water.” (The trap water's volume of collected Ormus corresponds to the amount of Ormus that was in the initial drinking water and this amount may fluctuate with subtle energetics as mentioned earlier.) **Storage**

Store the trap water in a *glass* **container.** This is preferred because the Ormus in trap water is considered to be in its “free state.” This collected Ormus is not in “boxes” (observed as a precipitate) as with many other Ormus processes and therefore it is “free to roam.” Because pores of plastic are larger, Ormus is thought to more easily tunnel out of containers made of that material.

(Sources of glass bottles could be clean Ball canning jars, mayonnaise jars and glass milk bottle jars-yes glass milk bottle jars are still made.) For more information, see “Resources and Supplies.” (Appendix I.)

Wrap the container in aluminum foil. Aluminum foil may help the Ormus in some way to

“stay put.” For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum.” (Appendix XIV.) Store the trap water at room temperature, away from light and covered to further shield it from ambient light rays in the room. Refrigerator storage may be acceptable as some say the cold refrigerated Ormus then gravitates to your body heat. Wrap the container in aluminum foil because if the container is refrigerated without the aluminum foil covering, the Ormus is felt to seek warmer temperatures and escape when the door is open.

Drink as much “trap water” as you wish. For example: Six to eight glasses a day. Trap water Ormus is in free form, right there and ready to be used by the body. It can be drunk or used on sores (in addition to proper first aid care) and to smooth the skin.

Use the trap water within 7-30 days. The aluminum foil wrap may be overlooked if you are making and drinking it daily.

SECTION 5: PROCURING ORMUS FROM A FRESH WATER SOURCE

Final Thought

Many have said that water sources with lots of sulfur in it have less available Ormus.

Checking for Ormus in the trap water is an experiment you can perform by doing a “Wet Process” on the trap water to see if you get Ormus (manna) precipitate. Ormus researchers have done this on “trap water” obtained from a well. A precipitate formed but not enough to make it worthwhile. (In this experiment, the speculation holds that the “Wet Process” has put the Ormus collected from the “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” back “in a box” (Ormus moves back into a

“hiding place.”) A white precipitate forms and then falls to the bottom of the container. The precipitate is this “hiding place” and it is considered the same type of precipitate that is collected from “reconstituted” seawater or “drawn” seawater during a “Wet Process.”) As another experiment, the Ormus in “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” (or “Vortex Water Trap”) trap water can be concentrated by reducing the volume of water in it. Do this by almost fully freezing the trap water *making sure there is ice on the top and bottom and sides of the water* and then remove the liquid in the middle of the ice. (Using a glass container is best for this.) Ormus stays in the middle area that is still liquid water because it is thought by some that Ormus prefers warmth and that space is the “warmest” area. Remove the liquid by poking a hole in the ice and drain the trap water out and into another container. Repeat the freezing making sure that with each freeze there is ice all the way around the water. (You can end up with a 75% reduction.) Taste the ice from each frozen batch. If you taste Ormus in the ice you know that you have reduced enough.

Visual signs of Ormus may be observed in “trap water” by pouring some of it into a clear dark drinking glass and letting it sit in the dark for about half an hour. Shine a focused beam flashlight on the top of the water at an angle. There may be seen a thin oil slick when looking at the surface of the trap

water. Next, shine the focused beam flashlight downward through the sides of the glass and bubbles may also be observed. These are not regular bubbles - they may hang on the side, they may rise to the surface or they may float downward. If the bubble(s) are defying gravity, for example going down instead of up, you may be experiencing the effects of superconductivity. (The size of the bubble has been said by some to tell the M-state.) Sometimes the particles must be watched for a long period and Ormus researchers have videotaped the container and then reviewed the tape on high speed.

These traps can be made at home and blueprints for the “Vortex Water Trap” and “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” are found [at *www.subtleenergies.com.*]

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

NOTES:

There are two forms of magic: a Devil’s magic

that seeks to harm others by illicit means, and a

holy magic which rediscovers the secrets of

nature.

SECTION SIX

Miscellaneous Ormus Processes

Dried-Out Wet Precipitate

Concord Grape Process

Cold Extraction Process on Stones

Dew Collection Process

Over-the-Hem Process (A Refining Process)

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

DRIED-OUT WET PRECIPITATE

Labware and Supplies to make “Dried-Out Wet Precipitate”

Washed, undiluted Ormus (manna), container made of plastic or glass, filters, aluminum foil.

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the stability of Ormus in the source material or the Ormus (manna), it is prudent to keep the work and storage area six feet or more away from them. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil.” (Appendix XIV.)

Definition

This process involves drying out Ormus (the precipitate) collected during a “Wet Process” or any *dry* process. (Most often the Ormus (manna) collected from the “Wet Process” is used.) **Information**

Appearance: The dried-out Ormus (manna) precipitate looks like small dried pieces that are the color of the precipitate.

In antiquity, alchemists were often travelers without access to storage and they had no refrigeration. Drying out the Ormus precipitate may have been the only option and, if so, was better than nothing. Some have said that an effect is observed from dried Ormus (manna), just not as much of an effect as when it was wet. (An Ormus collector has mentioned how there was an effect from his dried precipitate, and a researcher has annealed the dried precipitate from the

“Wet Process” and reported that it was exceptional.) It is also known that alchemists collect Ormus in both a “wet” and “dry” form.

When the precipitate is dried, some feel the body does not as easily assimilate the crystals and therefore they feel it is best to take the Ormus (manna) as a liquid (diluted wet precipitate). It may be that taking dried-out precipitate with aloe juice may be helpful and is a thought that some have expressed. For more information, see “Aloe Vera.” (Appendix XIX.)

“Higher end” alchemical work performed by alchemists and Ormus researchers may require drying out the Ormus (manna) however drying it out *is* not necessary for the purposes of the average Ormus collector. This

process is not part of our focus. However, it is of interest to know of its existence.

Perform the Process

Prepare Ormus (manna). The Ormus is “dropped” from the “Wet Process” or any of the dry processes then collected and purified (washed). Do *not* dilute the manna.

Dry out the Ormus (manna). Dry by removing as much water as possible from over the Ormus (manna) precipitated. Keep airborne debris out by covering the container of Ormus (manna) with an unbleached coffee filter or several layers of food grade cheesecloth. While the Ormus is drying, keep it away from sunlight and EMF (electromagnetic field) producing appliances such as electric stoves, microwaves, dishwashers and refrigerators.

S E C T I O N 6 : M I S C E L L A N E O U S O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

Storage

Place a lid on the container holding the Ormus (manna). A glass or (appropriate) plastic container is acceptable. Cover the container with aluminum foil and leave at room temperature and away from EMF wave producing appliances such as electric stoves, microwaves TVs and refrigerators. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum.” (Appendix XIV.)

Final Thought

An observation regarding the dried precipitate is that, once dried, the Ormus (manna) does not re-dissolve. The pH can be dropped to a pH of 2 with hydrochloric acid and it still won't re- dissolve. (I held the dried precipitate under my tongue for 15 minutes. Initially it was salty tasting and the pieces became slightly smaller. After 30 minutes their size had hardly diminished so I chewed them.

The dried precipitate had no taste beyond the initial salty one.)

Superconductivity of the dried-out Ormus (manna) may be demonstrated. For more information, see “Basic Explanation-Final Thought.” (Appendix VII.) One theory holds that by drying out the precipitate, you are ridding it of one good hiding place for the Ormus material and that is in the liquid. Unless there is another place for the Ormus to go, that portion of it is lost. It is also not known if there is another location - or even if there were, would the Ormus material from the liquid move to it?

CONCORD GRAPE PROCESS

Labware and Supplies to perform a “Concord Grape Process”

Welch's® frozen Concord grape juice, glass container, good water, measuring cup and measuring spoon, plastic stirrer, baking soda and aluminum foil.

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the stability of Ormus in source material or the finished Ormus product, it is prudent to keep the work and storage area six feet or more away from them. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil.”

(Appendix XIV.)

Definition

This process frees Ormus from its bond with sugar molecules in purple Concord grape juice so it is available as an activated Ormus Concord grape juice.

Information

Appearance: The Ormus in the Concord grape juice cannot be seen and the Ormus product looks like grape juice that has turned a darker shade of purple.

Purple Concord grapes have been said to contain Ormus - and Ormus concentrates in the *seeds* of Concord grapes. (Therefore, when eating purple grapes, it may make sense to include chewing the seeds.)

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

A theory holds that the Ormus in Concord grape juice utilizes the crystalline structure of sugar to form a “shielding” that protects it from “magnetic fields” of the earth. The “tight” spaces provided by the sugar and salt molecule provide these spaces. A problem with the presence of sugar is that it is thought by some to compete for Ormus with our body to a greater degree than salt does. (Note: This is one of the reasons that carrots used as an Ormus source material in the

“Dry Process” are juiced twice. Running the carrots through a juicer two times removes a lot of the sugar in addition to the water.)

Adding baking soda breaks down sugar bonds in reconstituted grape juice and the Ormus within freed; making it available. (**NOTE:** This process is not suggested if you are on a sodium-restricted diet as there is a high sodium content in baking soda. Baking soda is sodium bicarbonate and is also called “Bicarbonate of Soda.”)

Perform the Process

Buy frozen Concord grape juice. Bottled grape juice has been pasteurized and therefore not acceptable for this process. (Seneca® was a brand the Ormus community used however Seneca sold the grape juice line to Northland who later went out of business.) Welch's™ sells a frozen Concord grape juice and this is chosen as the Ormus source material in this process. Read the label as some containers read: Made from “Concord” and some do not. (Check with health food stores for organic frozen Concord grape juice. Perhaps at some time an organic food supplier will bring a frozen Concord grape juice to the marketplace.)

Choose a clean glass container. 1/2 gallon size is more than large enough.

Reconstitute the grape juice. Add 1/4 to 1/3 gallon of “good” water (4 cups to 5.5 cups of water) to the can of frozen “Concord” grape juice.

Add one HEAPING teaspoonful of baking soda to the reconstituted Concord grape juice. (This is baking soda such as the Arm & Hammer® brand not baking powder.) Foam will form on top of the grape juice and the color of the grape juice will darken. Taste test for sweetness. Baking soda breaks sugar bonds and if the Concord grape juice is still sweet add more baking soda; one teaspoon is usually enough and two teaspoon generally thought to be the most you should use . Use no more than one heaping tablespoon (three teaspoons) of baking soda.

(To make half the can of frozen Concord grape concentrate, use 1/8 to 1/6 gallon of good water (two cups to three cups) of water. Place 1/2 HEAPING teaspoon of baking soda into the reconstituted Concord grape juice. Taste test for sweetness. If it is still sweet use more baking soda. 1/2 teaspoon is usually enough and one teaspoon generally thought to be the most you should use. Use no more than two heaping teaspoons.

Storage

It is thought that the “activated Ormus Concord grape juice” contains Ormus in a “free” state.

Ormus has moved out of sugar bonds that have been broken in the Ormus source material.

(Other Ormus collection processes postulated to contain Ormus in a “free” state are the “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” (or “Vortex Water Trap”), “Live Oil” and “Dew Collection Process.”) Because

the Ormus in the grape juice is in a “free” state it is easier for it to “wander off” and it is suggested that “activated Ormus Concord grape juice” is stored

away from sunlight and electromagnetic waves such as those associated with refrigerators or TVs. Because the Ormus is in a “free to roam”

state, the length of storage time is lessened and I have heard to use the juice within about four days eight hours. Depending on how quickly you plan to drink it, you may wish to keep it in a cooler packed in ice or at room temperature.

Store the “activated Ormus Concord grape juice” in a glass container with a tight fitting non-metallic lid. If the lid *is* metal, first place a layer of plastic wrap over the top of the glass container. This acts as a barrier between the metal lid and the grape juice. Plastic containers are *not* suggested for storage as pores of plastic are larger and some feel the Ormus material will tunnel out more easily.

Wrap the “activated Ormus Concord grape juice” container in aluminum foil. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum.” (Appendix XIV.)

Final Thought

I have heard that “activated Ormus Concord grape juice” is best taken on an empty stomach.

Some consider one ounce a good amount to take.

The presence of sugars in the Concord grape juice offset the benefit of the Ormus within.

Because sugar is thought by some to have an even higher affinity for Ormus than salt, the body fights sugar to release the Ormus. Therefore, when comparing “Concord grape juice” to the

“carrots” used as a source material in the “Dry Process,” the *carrots* having been juiced and sugar removed prior to use probably makes them a better source material and the “Dry Process” a better process.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

NOTES:

Many believe that Ormus processes involve transmutations and this belief follows ancient Hermetic teachings. To these ancient practitioners the operations of alchemy included transmutation and the steps during the operations were stages among the eternal pattern of transformation that is part of the fabric of time and space occurring naturally on every level in the world. In modern days Ernest Rutherford (1905) showed that one element becomes another element through the process of naturally occurring transmutation where particles are given off as

radiation.

S E C T I O N 6 : M I S C E L L A N E O U S O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

COLD EXTRACTION PROCESS ON STONES

Note: There are appendices that have cross-referencing information to that in this chapter.

These include:

“List of Ormus Resources and Supplies,”

“Common Measurement Conversions,”

“Best Practices Labware Choices,”

“pH Meter,” and “Sources for the Ormus Processes.”

For “Lye Solution Preparation” and “Hydrochloric Acid Preparation” see Section Three.

CAUTION!!

Note: Cautions are a form of education so that you may work with lye and hydrochloric acid in awareness and respect not fear.

Lye is a “caustic.” Hydrochloric acid is an acid. Both lye and hydrochloric acid are strong chemicals and can damage eyes by rendering the cornea opaque, a form of irreparable eye damage. If lye or hydrochloric acid gets into eyes flush the eyeball with water immediately and seek medical attention if the burning persists.

If lye or hydrochloric acid contacts the skin it hurts and damages it. Lye or hydrochloric acid reacts with skin tissue and can cause permanent damage and scarring if severe. Even minor reactions can be painful. If lye or hydrochloric acid contacts clothes it damages them.

If lye or hydrochloric acid gets onto your clothes or body, immediately flush the area with lots of water and seek medical attention if necessary.

It is very helpful to work near a sink, faucet or other source of wash water.

The area must be well ventilated as breathing fumes from lye or hydrochloric acid can damage air passages and lungs. Lye solution creates caustic fumes. Do not breathe in these fumes. Hydrochloric acid creates a pungent, corrosive “fog” when added to water.

Do not breathe in this fog. Handle lye or hydrochloric acid with adequate ventilation such as a laboratory range hood vented outside or conduct the work outside. It is advisable to keep a bottle of baking soda solution handy to use against hydrochloric acid spills (baking soda powder can be sprinkled on if the spill is large) and a spray bottle of distilled white vinegar handy to use against lye spills.

For more information, see “The Chemicals of the Processes.” (Appendix XIII.) When working with lye or hydrochloric acid, (or any chemical) avoid touching your face or rubbing your eyes. Do not handle around food. Do not dump wastewater on the ground. Lye is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the lye directly into the drain and don't mix it with any acid that may be in the drain as it can react explosively. Hydrochloric acid is generally safe to put down the drain, but first run water in the sink while slowly pouring the hydrochloric acid directly into the drain and don't mix it with any

“pH alkaline” material that may be in the drain as it can react explosively.

When working with lye or hydrochloric acid, please wear goggles or a full-face visor (an industrial face protector), neoprene gloves and a PVC lab apron as well as protective clothing such as long sleeves and long pants.

Keep children and pets away from the work area and do not leave it unattended. Even if no one is around, an unsuspecting person could venture by and be at risk.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Labware and Supplies to perform a “Cold Extraction Process on Stones”

Ormus source material, lye solution, hydrochloric acid, distilled water, pH meter, stainless steel pot (follow the stainless steel precautions in Appendix XIV), 5-lb flat weight (weight-trainer type) or a brick, heat source: propane turkey ring burner, container of borosilicate glass (to collect the precipitate), measuring cup, aluminum foil, barrel syringe or baster, funnel or flat strainer, filters, focus beam flashlight, plastic catch basin, plastic or borosilicate glass stirrers, safety clothing and equipment. The hydrochloric acid used as the “reagent” in the process can be placed in an HDPE plastic bottle during the collection. Store the finished manna in HDPE

plastic containers. For more information, see Appendix XIV.

As a safety measure, always place containers used in the process into a larger non-metallic

“catch basin” (in case of leakage or breakage). For example: A (new) cat litter box or the bottom of an under-the-bed storage container. (Note: When adding the hydrochloric acid, a lot of heat is generated that could break the glass.)

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the stability of Ormus in source material or the Ormus precipitate (manna), it is prudent to keep the work and storage area 6 feet or more away from them. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil.”

(Appendix XIV.)

Definition

This process extracts Ormus from stones. Research the stone source as we do not want aluminum in the Ormus (manna). Stones to consider are Opal, Agate, and Moldevite.

Information

Appearance: The collected Ormus is observed as a fluffy precipitate (not always a brilliant white) in liquid.

This process is interesting to know although not usually performed because the stones are ruined for any other use after soaking in lye solution. This is the same process as the “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process).” The Ormus source materials in this process are stones.

Heat from an *external source* may be chosen in this process to cause a “boil.” Any Ormus process which uses external heat, especially when heat is applied to cause a “boil”, is generally thought to place a slightly higher energy state (higher spin) on the Ormus material and this is felt to cause a bit more potency. It is also felt that more precipitate forms during a process that does not cause a boil. When boiling, some of the lighter Ormus material boils off and therefore lost to the collection. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Heat.” (Appendix XIV.) Ormus (manna) can be precipitated any time or day of the year. To alchemists, there *is* an ideal time for the collection of Ormus (manna) and this is three days before a full moon or an equinox. These are energetically active times during the year and it has been said by some that Ormus (manna) collected during these time frames is exceptional. For more information, see

“Moon Chart.” (Appendix X.)

Preparing the Source

It is best for the process if the stones are reduced to granules. Make the granules as fine as possible (less than 1/4 inch). Wash and then dry the stones.

S E C T I O N 6 : M I S C E L L A N E O U S O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

Preparing the Source Part 2

Boiling the Source

Soak the granules of stone in lye solution to create the “living menstruum” (Ormus-containing lye medium) required for the Ormus collection process. This is described in “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Preparing the Source Part 2.” (page 64)

OR

External heat may be added by boiling the lye solution that contains the granules of stone.

This is described in dry “Lye Boil Process-Preparing the Source Part 2.” (page 77) **Perform the Process**

Filter out the granules of stone from the lye solution. Adding hydrochloric acid to the lye solution precipitates the Ormus (manna). This is described in “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-

Perform the Process.” (page 66)

Purifying

Wash the Ormus (manna) precipitate with distilled water. This is described in “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Purifying (Washing).” (page 67)

Storage

Storage of the Ormus (manna) is the same as described in “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-

Storage.” (pages 69)

Final Thought

All final thought is the same as “Dry Process (Cold Fire Process)-Final Thought.” (page 70) DEW COLLECTION PROCESS

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the finished product, it is prudent to keep the work and storage area six feet or more away from them. For more information, see

“Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil.” (Appendix XIV.)

Definition

Dew is collected during the night air because dew has been said to contain Ormus. There are two basic dew collection processes and one that is more unconventional.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Information

Appearance: Ormus in “Collected Dew” cannot be seen and the Ormus product looks like clear water. The “Collected Dew” may taste “earthy” and have characteristics pointing to the presence of the Ormus material such as tasting thicker, being creamy or oily tasting and smoothly slick.

The best time frame to perform a “Dew Collection Process” is said to be during the night of a “Full” moon. The energetics of the Full moon appears to draw Ormus up from the ground.

Consequently, there may be more Ormus in the air and, hence, in the dew when there is a “Full”

moon. It has been said by some that there is actually more dew on the night of a full moon.

The “Full” moon also causes the Earth to receive a particular and special light occurring from the reflected rays of the sun off the “Full” moon. Some have said that the Ormus (manna) benefits from this light. The best season for the “Dew Collection Process” is springtime as this is when the Earth's magnetic field is the most active. For more information, see Appendix X.

Perform the Process

Dew Collection Process 1

This is the most commonly performed “Dew Collection Process.”

Labware and Supplies to perform “Dew Collection Process 1”

Ice, large “regular glass” container and something plastic or glass to hold it up a bit, non-metallic catch basin and aluminum foil. Store dew in a glass container.

Fill a glass **container with water or rainwater.** Alchemically, rainwater is considered better however regular water also works. (Rainwater is high in Ormus and it is felt this may transfer to the dew that is collected.) I use a two-gallon round glass jar found at Wal-Mart®. An appropriate plastic container can be used in place of glass, although many would prefer glass.

Freeze the water solid in the container or fill it with ice cubes. Instead of freezing the water solid in the container (which has cracked my container) it can be filled with ice cubes. The rest of the space in the container is then filled with cold water. (If you want to increase the yield of the collected dew, add more ice during the night as the ice in the container melts.) The larger the container, the more dew can be collected as there is more surface area for condensation to form.

(A small amount of “rock salt” (an inexpensive salt such as road salt-also called Halite) or sea salt (the dry natural sea salt must have no anti-caking or coloring agents) can be added to lower the temperature of the water in the container and this can increase the yield of dew collected. This can be performed as an experiment however know that the yield of the dew may not be increased over the course of the night such that it is worth the expense of the salt.) Place this (ice or ice and water) filled container in a (clean) non-metallic catch basin larger than itself and raise the container two to three inches off the bottom of the catch basin.

Place the catch basin (containing the raised ice or ice and water filled container) into the *night* air. Dew will collect on the outside of the glass

container by the process of *condensation* and slide down, off the bottom and into the catch basin.

S E C T I O N 6 : M I S C E L L A N E O U S O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

Bring the “Collected Dew” inside before the sun hits it. Sunlight is thought to “burn”

the Ormus off of the dew because the Ormus is in a “free” state and “runs” from the sun.

Once the dew is collected, drink it as you would water.

Perform the Process

Dew Collection Process 2

Labware and Supplies to perform “Dew Collection Process 2”

Plastic sheeting and container to catch the dew.

Lay plastic sheets on the ground at night. After the dew sets on the ground, lift up the sheets and collect the dew beaded on the bottom side of the plastic sheet. Collect the dew before the sun rises.

Once the dew is collected, drink it as you would water.

Perform the Process

Dew Collection Process 3

The usefulness of this process in collecting Ormus is based on salts characteristic trait of being

“hygroscopic.” This means that it has an affinity for atmospheric moisture (water) - it draws it to itself and hence into the bowl containing the salt. (NOTE: This process is not suggested if you are on a sodium-restricted diet.

The process utilizes pure natural salt to collect the dew and the dew product contains this salt.)

Labware and Supplies to perform “Dew Collection Process 3”

Natural sea salt, lidded glass bowl

Place a glass bowl filled with natural sea salt outdoors overnight. The dry natural sea salt must have no anti-caking agent or coloring added. Remove any visual impurities by hand from the sea salt.

Bring the collected dew inside before the sun hits it**.** Do not allow morning sunlight to strike the bowl containing sea salt. Drain the bowl of the collected dew and cover the bowl with a sealed lid.

Place the bowl in a dark place for the day and away from electromagnetic fields. Examples of electromagnetic fields include refrigerators, stoves, microwaves, TVs, electric clocks and lit lamps. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum.” (Appendix XIV.) Repeat every night until the sea salt has dissolved - or you don't wish to continue.

This dew can be taken orally. (There has been no consensus on the amount of dew to take.) A suggestion has been made to take drops of the dew either as it is or diluted in some water.

As an experiment, the dew collected from “Dew Collection Process 3” can be used to make Ormus (manna) precipitate by performing a “Wet Process” and using the collected dew in place of distilled water.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

Purifying

The process of “condensation” is itself a “purifying” process. The dew collected is pure and ready for use.

Storage

Because of the small amount of dew collected in a night, it may be preferable to drink the dew from collection processes 1 and 2, right away and not store it at all.

It is thought that “Collected Dew” contains Ormus in its “free” state. Ormus is thought to

“hide in tight places” and the water molecule with its tetrahedral shaped units that contain large interstitial cavities provides such places for Ormus to “hide.” This is explained in “Magnet Vortex Water Trap-Introduction.” (Other Ormus collection processes believed to contain Ormus in the

“free” state are the “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” (or “Vortex Water Trap”), “Concord Grape Process” and “Live Oil Process.”) Because the Ormus in “Collected Dew” is in a “free” state it is easier for it to “wander off” and it is suggested that “Collected Dew” should be stored away from sunlight and electromagnetic waves such as those associated with refrigerators or TVs. Because the Ormus is in a “free to roam” state, the “collected dew” should be used within 30 days.

Store the “Collected Dew” in a *glass* container with a tight fitting non-metallic lid. If the lid is metal, place a layer of plastic wrap over the top of the glass container before capping with the lid. This acts as a barrier between the metal lid and the “Collected Dew.” Plastic containers are not suggested for storage as pores of plastic are larger and the Ormus material can more easily tunnel out.

A small amount of natural sea salt (no additives) can be added to “Collected Dew” from

“Dew Collection Process 1 or 2” to encourage the Ormus to “stay put” and in this way can better retain its potency.

Wrap the “Collected Dew” container in aluminum foil. For more information, see

“Labware Choices-Aluminum.” (Appendix XIV.)

Final Thought

Alchemical texts termed collected dew “white dew,” the “white condensate,” “the white dove” or it is depicted as a white feather. This is because the dew was purified as a “volatile” material: a material that could wander off. The Ormus is free to travel off. All symbols of being fed by a dove, or receiving the white dove are alchemical symbols.

S E C T I O N 6 : M I S C E L L A N E O U S O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

OVER-THE-HEM PROCESS (a Refining Process)

Note: There are appendices that have cross-referencing information to that in this chapter.

These include: “List of Ormus Resources and Supplies,” “Best Practices Labware Choices”

Labware and Supplies to perform the “Over-the-Hem” Process

Washed, undiluted Ormus (manna), retort, condensing pot, ice and gas flame with diffuser.

To best ensure electromagnetic waves cause no interference on the stability of Ormus in source material or the manna (precipitate), it is prudent to keep

the work and storage area six feet or more away from them. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Aluminum Foil.”

(Appendix XIV.)

Definition

Once the Ormus (manna) precipitate from any process is obtained, it can be put “over-the-hem.”

This process is felt to draw out the higher frequencies of Ormus from the rest of the manna. The purpose is to “purify” the manna product. In today's vernacular we are “refining” the manna.

The historical significance of the “over-the-hem” process may be that ancient alchemists did not have “pure” Ormus source material as we have available today. The source material they had may have contained impurities and this process could have been a way to remove the impurities from the Ormus (manna). The process may also raise the vibration frequency of the Ormus material and this is generally thought to increase its potency.

Information

Appearance: The Ormus product looks like a white powder.

Heat is added from an external source during this process. Adding external heat affects the Ormus (manna). This is described in “Labware Choices-Heat.” (Appendix XIV.) The Ormus (manna) used is manna (from any Ormus process) that has first been dried-out.

For more information, see “Dried-Out Wet Precipitate.” (page 130.) A retort is then used to send the dried Ormus (manna) “over-the-hem.”

This process purifies or refines the Ormus (manna) - making it pure and pulling the best of the best from itself. (A part of the dried-out manna rises and then goes “over-the-hem” to the other side of the retort.) Whatever part of the manna rises and falls to the other side of the retort is what you want.

Whatever part has gone “over-the-hem” (to the other side) is also thought to be a higher frequency material (more potent).

(Note: Do not refine using this process more than twice as I have heard that the manna can become unstable [lose potency].)

The guidelines of ancient alchemy considered an Ormus (manna) “drop” (precipitation) to have been prepared most properly when performed during the full moon period, during the springtime and then put “over-the-hem.” Doing the work during a full moon was especially important.

Perform the Process

Place the dried Ormus (manna) in a stainless steel pot or borosilicate glass container. (If using a stainless steel pot there is to be no rusting, no flaking, no pitting, no chipping, no breeching of the stainless steel coating nor discoloration that can't be polished away with stainless steel cleansers. For more information, see “Labware Choices-Stainless Steel.” (Appendix XIV.) The cover of this container is to have a hole through the lid.

Glass tubing is put in the hole of the cover and rises up and over - to and down through a hole in the lid of another similar container continuing till it is close to the bottom of the second container. This second container (called the “cooling pot” or “condensing pot”) sits in an ice water bath.

The cooling pot (condensing pot) also has a small short vent tube through the top. This vent releases excess pressure that may build up.

Place the first pot on a diffuser that sits over the flame heat source (or use a double boiler as explained below). A gentle heat is required therefore diffuse the heat. Generally, a diffuser is a piece of metal that raises the pot up higher off the flame. Another method of obtaining a gentler heat is to use a “double boiler.” This is a stacked double pot. The bottom pot contains water and it sits directly on the flame. The top pot receives its heat from steam that rises from the boiling water in the bottom pot. This double boiler set up is termed a “Blaine Marie” after its inventor. The gentler the heat source, the better the “Over-The-Hem Process” works. A white cloud or fog lifts up from the first container and floats “over the hem” to the other side where it condenses into the second container sitting in the ice water. Once the process is completed, discard the contents of the first pot.

Storage

Keep the powder that has gone over the hem dry or re-wet it with water
Final Thought

Some M-state gas is lost in the process because this is not an airtight sealed system. Keep in mind that the Ormus material doesn't have to be sent “over-the-hem” to be active. This process is included for informational and Ormus-related historical purposes as well as for those Ormus collectors who wish to experiment.

S E C T I O N 6 : M I S C E L L A N E O U S O R M U S P R O C E S S E S

NOTES:

Enhance the Ormus collection workspace with carefully selected music. Music creates order out of chaos and thus leads to a greater universal order. In the presence of music, direction and even purpose is supplied to mere repetitious time.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

SECTION SEVEN

Other Substances that Attract Life Force

These substances have been included as their presence

may augment benefits attributed to Ormus.

Ocean Plasma

Dowsing

Diet

Colloidal Silver

Colloidal Gold

Vedic Alchemy

Essiac Tea

Air

Pyramid

Magnetite Effect on Ormus Water (aka MEOW Kettle)

Salt Crystal Lamp

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

OCEAN PLASMA

Definition

Diluted seawater is similar to mammalian lymph and blood plasma systems. In other words, diluted seawater and the blood in our body are similar and Ocean Plasma has been used successfully in animal tests as a blood transfusion substitute (diluted seawater has been substituted for saline solutions in blood transfusions). Diluted seawater is compatible with living organisms, and people who were dying said they regained vigor after the use of ocean plasma.

Information *

Seawater is an organic colloidal solution (a colloidal system) and differs from artificial saline solution. The artificial saline solution used intravenously (IV) is “Lactated Ringers Solution” and contains water with electrolytes added. The “electrolytes” are calcium chloride, potassium chloride, and sodium chloride. Electrolytes are substances that become “ions” when in solution and, therefore, acquire the capacity to conduct electricity. Consequently, the balance of electrolytes in our body is essential to the normal functioning of cells and organs.

Seawater provides cellular nourishment. It is regenerating, re-mineralizing and contains the life-giving essence (ancient alchemists would say spirit) of all the minerals and trace elements which work together for optimum functioning of the body. There are said to be 83 bio-available elements in natural seawater including calcium, potassium and sodium.

Other names given to diluted seawater may include: “Marine Plasma or Serum,” Quinton Plasma or Serum” and “Marine Matrix.”

“Ocean Plasma” (diluted seawater) has found use orally as well as by injection or in a transfusion. The seawater is extracted from the ocean at a particular geographical location and depth. The depth is 10 meters (about 32 feet) from the bottom and 30 meters (about 96 feet) from the top. A meter is approximately 3.2 feet.

*Sources for much of the information on “Ocean Plasma” include: *oceanplasma.org, truthquest2.com* and *originalquinton.com*.

Final Thought

Seawater is the Ormus source material used to collect the Ormus material during the “Wet Process” and diluted seawater is also the ingredient in a product called “Ocean Plasma.” Both Ormus (manna) and “Ocean Plasma” are believed to help regain “vigor.”

It is my postulation that traits attributed to “Ocean Plasma” and Ormus (manna) may have a causal link between one another. The presence of Ormus *in* seawater may be at least one of the links and, if this is so, could explain the positive results recorded and observed from both Ormus (manna) and “Ocean Plasma.”

Original Quinton™ offers Ocean Plasma (marine plasma) in the United States, Canada, the Caribbean and parts of Northern Mexico.

S E C T I O N 7 : O T H E R S U B S T A N C E S T H A T A T T R A C T L I F E F O R C E

DOWSING

Definition

Dowsing is an exercise of a human faculty that allows one to obtain information in a manner beyond the scope and the power of standard physical senses such as sight, sound and touch.

Information *

“I know very well that many scientists consider dowsing as they do astrology, as a type of ancient superstition. According to my conviction this is, however, unjustified. The dowsing rod is a simple instrument which shows the reaction of the human nervous system to certain factors which are unknown to us at this time.”- *Albert Einstein*

Everyone can dowse; it is an innate intuitive skill that anyone can use. Dowsing is a learned thing (like learning to play the piano). First, there is a desire to learn and this is followed by

“dedication,” “determination,” “balance of mind/body/soul” and, with time, “confidence.”

During the dedication step know that it is while “doing” it wrong you are actually learning to “do it right.” There are books and organizations available that can help teach how to dowse. The

“American Society of Dowsers” has local chapters and a web bookstore. A book that teaches us how to dowse is called: *Letter to Robin-A mini-course in Pendulum Dowsing.*

Dowsing can be done with a tool such as the “famed” forked stick, an L-rod or a pendulum.

The tool is the visual display; the primary instrument is the mind of the dowser. The belief is the subconscious has the answers and since it can't articulate or speak, it utilizes the muscles of the body to “speak” through the tool. The mind is to be clear and free of your own conscious intervention and the process works best when you are in the alpha or meditative state. The meditative state is a very receptive one and is the same state used when praying. The focus is to be on the question without being involved with the answer.

Historically, dowsing has been used to locate underground water or oil sources. When looking for water, it is called “water-witching.” A “witching” stick was traditionally made from a willow tree although any tree should work. Dowsing has also been used to find other objects such as missing children and adults, lost possessions, and buried treasure. The government has used dowsing to locate the enemy in wartime. All are examples of “physical dowsing.”

When dowsing is used to seek information only, it is called “non physical” physical dowsing.

Some examples include: checking on physical health, checking which vitamins or minerals are needed and inquiring about the best decision to choose among various choices. (A local medical doctor uses a pendulum as a part of the medical practice.)

Some have suggested the less dominant hand be used when dowsing. Are you left or right handed? That is the dominant side and it has been said to choose the other hand when dowsing so the weakest side of the brain is accessed. In this manner, the response is said to be more noticeable and maybe less conscious.

Dowsing can be performed using the muscles of the body. This is called “manual muscle testing,” “muscle dowsing” or “kinesiology.”

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Dowsing can also be performed using the inner senses and this goes by the name: “intuition”

or “paranormal abilities.”

*The source for much of the information on “Dowsing” is the “American Society of Dowsers.”

Perform the Process

When dowsing a question it is to be a very specific question that is answerable with a “yes” or

“no.” (Record the questions asked and answers received in a journal.) The answers from dowsing are only as good as the questions asked. Therefore ask specific concise “yes” or “no” questions.

Be specific. For example, the question: “Should I move to Dearborn, Michigan?” is a more specific one than “Should I move?”

There are a few questions to ask first. These include: “Are you ready for a question?” and

“May I ask a question?” These inquire if you have permission to be involved in the question.

Then ask, “Can I ask a question?” This inquires if you have the ability to dowse this question.

Finally ask, “Should I ask?” This addresses if it would be appropriate and proper to ask this question. In short, these inquiries are the “should I, could I, may I” questions and if the answers received are “yes,” it is known that you may comfortably proceed.

Final Thought

Dowsing can answer questions we ask ourselves as we perform an Ormus collection process. For example: “Would this sacred geometric shape placed near my Ormus (manna) collection site draw more Ormus gold out of the source?” (The answer was no.)

Because Ormus is considered a bridging material between “spirit” and “matter,” it is possible that results observed from dowsing may be enhanced.

DIET

Definition

Ormus is postulated to cause an increase in “cellular communication” and “rebuilding.”

Therefore, it becomes common sense to supplement the body with the minerals (both major and trace) needed to rebuild cells.

Information *

Without minerals, life would not be possible and minerals can be considered the “spark plugs of life,” acting as catalysts for every bodily function. The body uses the mineral (calcium) to maintain a balanced pH in the body and all nutrients (sugars, proteins, enzymes etc.) require minerals to metabolize. Many vitamins also require minerals be present in order to be active.

There are over 70 minerals (more continue to be discovered) and our body needs a whole range

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of them. If you currently use a multivitamin/mineral supplement count the number of minerals listed as ingredients. (How many of the over 70 possible minerals are listed?) An easily assimilable natural source of minerals is the best form to look for. Food is the most basic form. Therefore, make

conscious meal choices keeping the mineral content of the foods in mind. Minerals are found in a variety of food such as meat, cereals (including breads), fish, milk, and foods from dairy as well as vegetables, fruit (especially dried fruit) and nuts. Trace minerals are found in small amounts in foods such as meat, fish, cereals, milk and dairy foods, vegetables and nuts.

Another natural source of minerals is seaweed. It contains, in addition to other nutrients, almost every mineral and trace mineral necessary for human existence. Seaweeds are broadly divided into the “kelps” (brown, red and green) and “dulse.” The mineral content of kelp ranges from 8 to 10% and the mineral content of dulse ranges from 28 to 35%. (Dulse can be purchased as granules for use as a table salt replacement.)

Another natural source of minerals is “algae” such as blue green algae. There are those who say that wild alga is a better source than spirulina algae and some say algae have “anti-aging”

properties.

Another natural source of minerals is seawater and therefore Ormus (manna) collected during the “Wet Process” is expected to contain the minerals from the “reconstituted” sea or

“drawn” seawater. The Ormus (manna), unless filtered (and the manna is not filtered), does not contain less mineral content than the seawater (drawn or reconstituted) from which it is made.

“Drawn” seawater generally contains over 80 minerals in detectable quantities and it is expected that “reconstituted” sea made by dissolving natural sea salt in distilled water would yield the same results.

“Ocean Plasma” (diluted seawater) is another natural source of minerals and has been discussed earlier.

An intriguing natural source of minerals is “Humic Shale” because it is a plant derived mineral source. This material is made up of the remains of

prehistoric plants and therefore is an organic based form of minerals. Humic shale is found in specific geographical climates. The most potent sources come from areas with little rainfall because, over time, rainfall leaches the minerals out of the humic shale. Rich Earth™ humic shale offers "liquid minerals with Fulvic acid" and "Fulvic powder with minerals" and they are available for human supplementation. The

"liquid minerals with Fulvic acid" is obtained by reverse osmosis, of the humic shale, with water.

The water is allowed to evaporate and the resultant powder is the "Fulvic powder with minerals." For more information, see "Resources and Supplies-Mineral Source." (Appendix I.) (Note: It has been said by some that when supplementing with minerals, those that come from inorganic sources (rocks and clays) are poorly absorbed (roughly 20-40%). Chelated minerals are absorbed a bit better (roughly 50-60%) while organic colloidal minerals are naturally chelated and remain in an electro-magnetic state. This allows the body chemistry to more easily utilize them. Therefore absorption of "organic colloidal minerals" is considered very high (organic colloidal minerals consist of water containing plant derived minerals). The "inorganic colloidal minerals" contain a combination of soils and clays in water).

* The source for much of this information on "Diet" is "*richearth.net*" and Internet searches.

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Final Thought

Other "nutrients," besides minerals, often missing from the diet or not present in proper amounts are the B Vitamins (including B12), pro-biotics and digestive enzymes. The result of their lack is a draining of the "vital energy" in the body.

Conversely, when the body is properly "fed" more physical vibrancy is experienced and, when this is the case, a greater effect from the Ormus (manna) may be expected.

The proper process of eating causes it to be a “conscious act.” In this society, digestion is not a conscious act. Consider adding a level of consciousness to the process of eating by appreciatively looking at the food item. Imagine it and the ground it grew from, the harvest and all those who worked together to bring it to you. In doing so, a subtle, deeper connection with “life” while performing daily routines may be experienced.

COLLOIDAL SILVER

Definition

According to verified reports: “Colloidal Silver” kills pathogenic organisms and there is no known microbe not destroyed by colloidal silver. (The primary method of action is blocking the microbe's ability to take in oxygen.)

Information *

Appearance: Colloidal silver looks like clear water.

Colloidal silver is non-toxic and non-addictive. Argyria has been linked to long-term use of colloidal silver or *large* particle size in the silver preparation and causes the skin to turn a grayish color. *Particles* in properly prepared colloidal silver contain about 15 atoms each and are hundreds of times smaller than a red blood cell. This is why some have said the body easily absorbs properly-sized particles.

It has been said that “Colloidal Silver” fights bacterial and viral infections and therefore taking it is likened to having a boosted immune system. Ask the manufacturer of the colloidal silver product to direct you on how to take it.

It may be preferable to hold “Colloidal Silver” under the tongue for 15 seconds before swallowing. By holding it under the tongue, where the Lingual vein is located, “Colloidal Silver”

can be directly absorbed into the bloodstream and thus bypass the filtering action of the stomach and especially the liver. It makes sense to rinse the mouth *before* so there is minimal interference in absorption.

Now, colloidal silver also kills the friendly bacteria that reside in the gastrointestinal tract.

Therefore, a suggestion made is that the gut be “re-seeded,” with friendly bacteria, three hours after colloidal silver. Re-seeding occurs by ingesting “pro-biotic” supplements that contain microbes specific to the human gastrointestinal tract.

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With pro-biotics, the object is to get the friendly bacteria to the lower intestines and the colon. To do this, they must pass through the stomach and small intestines; therefore enteric-coated pro-biotic formulations may be preferred. The special enteric coating protects the pro-biotic as it travels through the stomach and small intestines. It has been suggested that two important friendly microbes are contained in a pro-biotic formula: Acidophilus and Bifidobacteria. Other beneficial bacteria are “L. Salivarius”, “L. Rhamnosus”, and “L.

Plantarum.” Frutooligosaccharides(FOS) may be included as a nutrient to promote the growth of the beneficial bacteria once they arrive “on site.” Often the “better” pro-biotic formulas must be refrigerated. Pb8Pro-Biotic Acidophilus and primal Defense with HSOs are said to be good pro-biotic formulas

* The source for much of this information on “Colloidal Silver” is “The Micro Silver Bullet” by Farber.

Perform the Process

There are many “Colloidal Silver” products and generators on the market. For more information, search the Internet.

Note: An important note regarding the purity of the silver used in making colloidal silver.

The silver is to be 0.999 fine (99.9 percent pure) and is sold as silver wire, 1oz solid silver bars or round coin shaped silver pieces. Do not under any circumstance use sterling silver or any other alloy of silver, as these are not 99.9 percent pure.

Ancient alchemists associated the moon with silver and some have said that the phases of the moon affect colloidal silver production. For example, the week surrounding a full moon may be a good time to make colloidal silver and the week surrounding a new moon not as good a time.

For more information, see “Moon Chart.” (Appendix XX.) The colloidal silver is observed by shining a focused light beam through the liquid. When the light beam streams straight through the side of the glass container you will observe a “Tyndal Effect” as the tiny silver particles in the water scatter the light. A red-beamed laser pointer is one such focused light source however, a small “focused beam” flashlight also works. Mini-Maglite® is an example of a focused beam light.

Storage

Store the container of colloidal silver in dark brown or colored *glass* bottles in a cool dark place.

Do not store in plastic bottles. Plastic containers can hold a static charge and a static charge causes the silver particles to collect on the sides of the plastic container. If a plastic container is used it has been said the shelf life is reduced to less than seven days. (*www.globallight.net*) Store at room temperature in a cupboard or cabinet. Do *not* store in the sun. Store the colloidal silver away from all forms of light as the presence of light, the most offending of which is UV rays (sunlight), darkens and degrades the silver.

Final Thought

It is said that kidneys, lymph and bowel eliminate “Colloidal Silver” after three weeks. Therefore, some say that a regular daily intake can make sense as a protection against unwanted pathogens.

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Others say that colloidal silver should not be taken every day because silver can build up in the body. At this time, there is no consensus.

Some have said that silver particles may be affected by intent. If this is so, it may be beneficial to visualize the state of perfect health when taking “Colloidal Silver.” (*www.globallight.net*)

“Colloidal Silver” can be used topically to promote healing and prevent infection (with proper first-aid care) for cuts, scrapes and rashes.

“Colloidal Silver” can be sprayed on kitchen countertops, used to sterilize canning jars and lids as well as added to laundry and bath water. Colloidal silver can be sprayed on chicken, meats, fruits and vegetables to kill germs (Salmonella and E.Coli).

Colloidal silver can be added to pets' water dishes to retard pathogen growth.

The size of the never-ending attack on our bodies by microscopic pathogens (microbes) is huge and some have said that we would be dead in minutes if our immune system was not functioning. Therefore, if “Colloidal Silver” decreases the pathogen count in the body, our immune system expends less energy combating pockets of pathogens. The conserved energy may be observed as better health with a feeling of more vim and vigor and if this occurs, our ability to interact with Ormus may be enhanced.

Note: This may be important. No reference has been made regarding taking Ormus (manna) with colloidal silver. It has been suggested to space each by one hour (or two hours if food has been eaten) and to not take them at the same time. This is a suggestion in the event the two products interact with each other. It has been reported that adding colloidal silver to Ormus

(manna) caused the Ormus to separate and a white precipitate (the color of the Ormus) to settle to the bottom of the container.

Perform research to determine if “Colloidal Silver” is for you.

COLLOIDIAL GOLD

Definition

It has been said that “Colloidal Gold” enhances the body's *electric circuitry* at the brain level and throughout the body by its extraordinary *conductive* properties.

Information *

Appearance: Colloidal gold looks like a red or reddish liquid.

A result of “enhanced electric conduction” may be an acceleration of the thought processes and memory improvement. In addition colloidal gold is thought to increase neurotransmissions in both lobes of the brain, thereby balancing creative and logical thoughts and to promote communication between the conscious and subconscious. Therefore it may be possible that enhanced consciousness is experienced from taking “Colloidal Gold.”

“Colloidal Gold” is sold in various concentrations measured in ppm (parts per million.) A 200ppm liquid contains 200mg of gold per liter. Ask the manufacturer of the colloidal gold

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product to direct you on how to take it.

It may be preferable to hold “Colloidal Gold” under the tongue for 15 seconds before swallowing. By holding it under the tongue, where the Lingual vein is located, “Colloidal Gold”

can be directly absorbed into the bloodstream and thus bypass the filtering action of the stomach and especially the liver. It makes sense to rinse the mouth before so there is minimal interference in absorption.

*The source for much of this information on “Colloidal Gold” is

www.metosphericplasmaproducts.com and *www.colloidalgoldmachines-central.com*

Perform the Process

The “Colloidal Gold” process requires a large amount of electrical current and affordable home generators, at this point in time, are not offered.

Storage

Plastic storage containers may be used.

Do *not* store in the sun. The presence of light, the most offending of which is UV rays (sunlight), can degrade the gold.

Store at room temperature in a cupboard or cabinet.

Final Thought

The Central Nervous System network in the body involves electric impulse transmissions between neurons and supplementing with “Colloidal Gold” is thought to *enhance* the electric circuitry in the body. One theory holds that increased impulse transmissions in the brain results in

“mental clarity” and “enhanced consciousness.” Since the Ormus material is theorized to be a part of the “matrix of consciousness,” which acts as a type of bridging material between “spirit”

and “matter,” it is possible that better functioning circuitry in the brain may result in a greater effect from the Ormus (manna).

Note: This may be important. No reference has been made regarding taking Ormus (manna) with colloidal gold. It has been suggested to space each by one hour (or two hours if food has been eaten) and to not take them at the same time. This is a suggestion in the event the two products interact with each other. It has been reported that adding “Colloidal Gold” to Ormus (manna) caused the Ormus (manna) to separate and a colored precipitate (similar in color to that of colloidal gold) to settle to the bottom of the container.

Perform research to determine if “Colloidal Gold” is for you.

O R M U S : M O D E R N D A Y A L C H E M Y

VEDIC ALCHEMY

Definition

“Vedic Alchemy” is part of Ayruveda which comes from East India. Ayruveda is India's traditional, natural system of medicine thousands of years old. Vedic Alchemy offers a treatise (a recipe) said to make water containing the “vibrational resonance” of copper, silver or gold.

Information *

Appearance: The finished product looks like water.

This process does not give Ormus or the benefit of Ormus. Instead, it utilizes boiling to transfer a type of energy - the “vibrational resonance” of the source material (copper, silver or gold) - into the water. By drinking this water, which now contains the vibrational resonance of the source material, the vibrational resonance in the body is felt by some to be raised. The effect might be small, however it is to be remembered that the vibrational resonance of the body has been affected by adding this new vibrational resonance. The effect seen is individualized and if the person is sensitive, it is believed that they will feel it.

Throughout history, the “vibrational resonance” of each metal has found a specific use. For example: “Copper” has been attributed to healing, rejuvenation, softening of tissues, anti-aging and an ability to promote harmony and balance in associating with others. It is also said to increase a person's magnetism to others. “Gold” has been attributed to leading to clarity of thought, enlightenment, improving mental attitude, stimulating the nerves, increasing the life force, increasing mental acuity and the ability to concentrate. “Silver” has been attributed to being an anti-infective - being bactericidal and also acting as a mental purifier that enables us to see the past clearly and remove fears and blockages.

* The source for much of this information on *Vedic Alchemy* originated with Don Nance, searches on the Internet and *Sorcerer's Stone* by Dennis Hauck.

Perform the Process

Place the pure metal source in a stainless steel pot. (Follow the stainless steel precautions in Appendix XIV.) Use a pure 99.9% metal source (copper, silver or gold). No alloys are to be in the metal. The source metal must be thoroughly cleaned.

Add a quart of distilled water.

Boil gently (gas flame preferred), open to the air until 1/2 of the liquid is removed from the container.

The water is ready (after cooling) to drink.

Storage

Ayruveda states that the vibrational frequency lasts three days. To be on the conservative side, some suggest drinking the water within two days. There is no suggested amount to drink. Drink as often as you would any water and then make more. Store the liquid in HDPE plastic.

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Final Thought

When an Ormus process cannot be performed, this process is better than having nothing at all.

ESSIAC TEA

Definition

“Essiac Tea” is attributed to the Ojibwa Indians who used it for illnesses. A patient who was using the tea gave the formula to a nurse named Rene Caisse. This story was initially told in the (out of print) book *Calling of an Angel* by Gary Glum. A current book on the subject is available and titled *Essiac Essentials* by Sheila Snow and Mali Klein. Caisse pioneered the idea of an injectable form of the herbs which she felt would be more potent and faster acting. After years of research, doctors developed an injectable version of the formula and it did prove to work even better. They requested authorization from the government to perform studies on the injectable form and were denied. The oral form of “Essiac Tea” is available.

Information*

Appearance: The finished Essiac tea looks like muddy colored tea.

David Hudson has commented in his lectures that “Essiac Tea” is high in rhodium and iridium and these may be helpful in cancers of soft tissue. The content of many of these lectures can be found on the Internet. One site is *subtleenergies.com*.

The original “Essiac Tea” formula contained four *main* herbs: “Burdock root,” “sheep sorrel herb,” “slippery elm bark” and “Turkish Indian rhubarb root.” Other herbs said to have been in the original formula are: “blessed thistle,” “kelp,” “red clover” and “watercress.”

An “Essiac Tea” powder containing these eight ingredients is available. For more information, see “Resources and Supplies.” (Appendix I.)

“Essiac Tea” is designed to deplete the body of the toxins causing illness and to boost the immune system. By becoming stronger, the immune system is more able to fight or ward off disease.

*The source for much of this information on “Essiac Tea” is *www.magnetitewater.com* and transcripts of David Hudson's lectures.

Perform the Process

Add one ounce of the powdered tea to one quart spring water or well water or four ounces of tea to one gallon of the water. (Distilled water is not used as the water should have some minerals in it.) Steep the tea and simmer in a stainless steel pot. (Follow the stainless steel precautions in Appendix XIV.)

Leave out overnight, uncovered, for 12 hours. Do not strain the herbs.

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Storage

Store prepared “Essiac Tea” under refrigeration, preferably in a glass container. Plastic is also acceptable as a storage container. Prepared “Essiac Tea” is said to last two weeks.

Stir or shake the tea before drinking to help mix the herb sediment. The herbs are important to the function of the tea in the body and, therefore, best results have been said to occur when the herb sediment from the bottom of the tea's container is also ingested. (Many do not realize this and throw out the herbs that made the tea.)

Drink three ounces of tea twice a day on an empty stomach, first thing in the morning and in the evening before going to sleep. Drink the tea quickly as it does not have a pleasant taste and follow it with some water to rinse the taste away. If you wish to be aggressive, for example when having a health challenge, drink three ounces of tea three times a day.

Final Thought

There are some who feel that “Vitali-Tea” is better. The ingredients of “Vitali-Tea” are said to be grown in Ormus enriched soil.

AIR

Definition

Ormus is postulated to be in air. Air contains the highest vibrations of the Ormus material and that is why the Ormus floats. Ormus is hypothesized to be a superconductor and, as such, it levitates in the presence of magnetic fields. The earth generates a magnetic field and this is how it is presumed that Ormus enters the air. Therefore, while breathing air the body can be receiving Ormus for the “light body” as well as oxygen for the “physical body.” This is the reasoning thought to explain why drawing in air deeply is better than shallowly breathing. (The Ormus material is in the air as well as our food and our water.)

Information

Body Flex™ is a physical exercise routine for the body that may be collecting the Ormus in the air. This exercise is all about breathing in a certain distinct and forceful way while concurrently employing isometric exercises felt to move “life force energy” to specific areas in the body.

Other cultures speak of “life force energy.” Hindu tradition speaks of “Prana” that can be collected from air by using breathing techniques. “Prana” is “life force energy” and specific breathing practices are said to collect more of it. Chinese tradition speak similarly of “Chi” or

“qi,” Hawaiian tradition speaks of “Manna,” the Japanese call it “Ki” and the Southern African Bushmen, who are an ancient indigenous peoples, call it “Boiling Energy.”

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Doing the Process

The Body Flex™ exercise routine utilizes a specific manner of breathing. It takes *work* to breathe in this way - the breath is drawn in and out through *pursed* lips.

Because sunlight is postulated to disturb the state of the Ormus material, it may make sense to perform this exercise routine when it is dark outside.

PYRAMID

Definition

There is said to be great energy located in a pyramid shape at the level of the “King's Chamber.”

(This is explained next.)

Information

There is an energy emitted by the pyramid shape termed the “secret fire.” The translation of the word pyramid is “fire in the middle.” The location of the “King's Chamber” is approximately the horizontal meeting point inside the pyramid roughly 1/2 way down from the top of the pyramid and 1/2 way up one side of the pyramid. For more information, see “Resources and Supplies.”

(Appendix I.)

Perform the Process

An experiment with a pyramid shape and a piece of gold was performed. An oily sheen formed on the piece of gold. The oil sheen was felt to be gold Ormus. (Note: Use only a clean 0.999

pure gold or copper source.)

Align a pyramid shape with one side facing “Celestial North” (Polaris North Star). This north side facing is also called “true north” or “astronomical north” and is preferred over that of magnetic north which is

determined by compass reading. “Celestial North” is a bearing in the night sky that lies within 0.5 degrees of Polaris (the “North Star”).

Hang a piece of 99.9% pure copper or gold in the pyramid at the “King's Chamber” height.

The metal must be thoroughly cleaned. To hang the piece of metal, use material like thread or fishing line.

Place a glass of water under the hanging copper or gold. Allow no light to enter the pyramid shape. Oil may form over time on the copper or the gold and this may be the Ormus form of the gold metal.

If there is a lot of oil, you may not want to use your finger because it is thought that Ormus will go through the skin, and the amount taken in could be too much. Therefore use a popsicle stick to remove some of the oil from the oil coated metal and add it to drinking water.

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Final Thought

It is said by some that Ormus (manna) stored in a pyramid has displayed enhancements in its effect. This may be worth further experimentation.

For additional information, search the Internet. Some sites include “God's Recipe for the Elixir of Life” and the Russians “Phi Pyramid” also known as the “Sharp Pyramid” which is the

“Golden Mean Pyramid.” Joshua Gulick performed the pyramid experiment and Dr. Fred Bell has done work with the pyramid shape.

MAGNETITE EFFECT ON ORMUS WATER (MEOW Kettle)

Definition

A “MEOW Kettle” uses the earth's magnetic field to concentrate Ormus around a bottle of drinkable “well” water or “spring” water. This is thought

to occur because the bottle of water is sitting within a container filled with natural magnetite and, thus, has a magnetic field around it.

This is called a “MEOW Kettle.” The bottle of water sitting in this field forms “Magnetite Effect Ormus Water” (MEOW) sometimes called “magnetic water.” (Some consider the term magnetic water inaccurate.) The water is said to have Ormus-like subtle energy effects and others say this is all about the Ormus material.

Information *

Appearance: Magnetite water looks like water.

Natural magnetite can be used to create a “field-effect” treatment on a bottle of water because its presence causes a localized magnetic field. This treatment has been said by some to induce

“Ormus-like properties” in the water.

There are two grades of magnetite available: “Ormus-Like Minerals Magnetite” and “Wild Harvest Magnetite.” “Ormus-Like Minerals Magnetite” contains the sand that is co-mingled with the magnetite. The sand may carry transition elements. Transition elements are Ormus producing elements and therefore are collectable (as Ormus material) during an Ormus collection process. “Wild harvest magnetite” contains only the magnetite granules that were co-mingled with the sand in “Ormus-Like Minerals Magnetite.” For more information, see “Sources for the Processes-Minerals” (Appendix VIII) and “Resources and Supplies-Magnetite” (Appendix I).

When making a “MEOW Kettle” the “Ormus-Like Minerals Magnetite” and “Wild Harvest Magnetite” are mixed in a 50-50 ratio. The action of the magnetite is to create the “field of energy” and the sandy material found around the magnetite is the “Ormus source material.”

“Magnetite Water” - water that has been charged by the presence of magnetite and its co-mingling sand has been said to speed up the delivery of

whatever is taken with the water. Some suggest spacing medication and magnetite water, perhaps by two hours, so neither is in the system at the same time. It makes sense to monitor the effects of medicine taken and include your physician in on the results. This is part of a suggestion made by some to exercise caution and use

judgment if taking medications or other supplements.

“Magnetite Water” is said by some to prevent clogging of arteries, cause strengthening of the immune system, decrease addiction to chemicals (such as caffeine, alcohol, cigarettes) and is electrically attracted to cells in the body resulting in an overall feeling of more energy. Included is the thought that magnetite water may reduce acid in the body - in other words, help the body to achieve a more “alkaline” (basic) state. (Reams “Biological Theory of Ionization” states that the body is healthier when in an alkaline condition.)

*The source for much of this information on the “MEOW Kettle” is

“http://www.ormuslike.info/index.html.”

Perform the Process

Place a plastic or glass bottle of drinkable well or spring water in a plastic bucket and then add the magnetite mixture to the bucket. My personal preference for the material that houses the well or spring water is glass. Voss® sells “artesian” water at the grocery store packaged in a tall glass container. (One bottle containing 16oz of water fits in a one-gallon plastic bucket. Two to four bottles each containing 16oz of water fits in a two-gallon bucket.) Do not use a metal container as metal upsets the action of the magnetite. The presence of metal interferes with the magnetic field of the earth that keeps these magnetite minerals charged.

The magnetite mixture added to a “MEOW Kettle” is a 50-50 mixture of “Ormus-Like Minerals Magnetite” and “Wild Harvest Magnetite.” (Ten

pounds of the magnetite mixture is a good quantity for a one-gallon plastic bucket that houses one bottle containing 16oz of water.) (Note: There is a different “MEOW Kettle” configuration that incorporates a “nest” for the bottle of drinkable well or spring water. To make the nest, place the bottle of water in a cardboard sleeve and then place the bottle and the sleeve within a larger plastic container. Next, pour the magnetite mixture between the outer container and the inner sleeve. For a drinking size bottle of water, there is to be no less than one-inch thickness of magnetite mixture between the outer and inner container and the water level is to be below the level of the magnetite mixture. Suggestions for materials to use for the cardboard sleeve and plastic can are an empty cardboard oatmeal sleeve packaging and a plastic 1.32 gallon sized empty vinegar container. Anything can be used, with the exception of metal.)

(Note: It has been said by some that six to eight small grains of pure natural sea salt added per 20oz bottle of water may be helpful to the process. Others say they do not use salt in the water and have excellent results. If sea salt is used, there are to be no anti-caking agents or coloring added to the sea salt. Do not add salt if you are on a sodium restrictive diet.) It has been said that it is best to have the “MEOW Kettle” close to the earth and that ground level floors are the best location. Keep the “MEOW Kettle” away from electronic equipment as much as possible.

Whenever possible, place the “MEOW Kettle” in an area where the sun can shine on the magnetite and if using a dark storage location, one day every month or two, take the kettle outside and place it in the sun. The sun will permeate the magnetite as it sits in the “MEOW Kettle.”

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This is said to maintain the magnetite at its fullest charging potential. (Perhaps this works because the magnetic field of the earth combined with the power of the sun has a positive effect on the magnetite.)

Store the bottle of water inside the “MEOW Kettle” three to five days. The water is now ready to drink.

The time frame for the bottles left in the “MEOW Kettle” (called the “charger”) is very broad.

Bottles left from three days to seven days gave good results. It is felt by some that water intended for children seems to need less time in the kettle and that being charged for four hours or less was enough. One report said that a bottle left in the kettle for one month was good and gave a lot of energy.

It has been said by some that three days is enough time to form the “magnetite water” in the

“MEOW Kettle” and additional days spent in the kettle isn't worth the difference in the water.

The purists of magnetite water feel that five days in the kettle makes optimal water.

When the bottle of “magnetite water” is removed from the “MEOW Kettle,” place another bottle of well water or spring water in the kettle.

If the “magnetite water” is ingested on a regular basis, three (or five) kettles are required for constant cycling and daily availability of magnetic water.

Natural juices can be placed in a “MEOW Kettle.” Use bottled juice or if fresh juice is used place the “MEOW Kettle” inside a covered cooler filled with ice so it does not spoil.

For more information, see “Resources and Supplies.” (Appendix I.)

Storage

Use “Magnetite Water” within 8-10 weeks for optimal retention of the “field effect.” If you live in a rural area and are away from most electrical disturbances, the water storage parameter is said by some to increase to as high as 16 to 18 months.

Final Thought

“Magnetite Water” has been said to aid in strong bone formation and if so it is advisable to take extra calcium and magnesium when drinking the water.

An experiment that can be performed with “reconstituted” sea or “drawn” seawater intended for use in the “Wet Process” is to first place it in a “MEOW Kettle” (to induce the “field effect”

treatment). Perform the “Wet Process” on the seawater five days later. Compare the precipitate volume with seawater (drawn or reconstituted) that was not placed in a “MEOW Kettle.”

Another experiment is to put the Ormus (manna) collected from an Ormus collection process in the “MEOW Kettle” (away from sunlight) for five days to see if the “field effect”

treatment enhances the action of the Ormus (manna).

A “MEOW Kettle” may be better than putting a bottle of water on a “magnet pad.” “Magnet Water” is a container of drinking water that has been placed on top of a *magnet* pad for 8 hours or so. The magnet breaks down the size of the water molecules and it has been said this makes the water easier to absorb in the body and in addition, the “magnetic field” (generated from the

magnet) pumps Ormus through the air to the water to induce Ormus-like properties in the water.

(In a “MEOW Kettle” the bottle of water is *surrounded* with natural “magnetic field” generating magnetite.)

(Another way to collect Ormus in good drinking water is to use a “Magnet Vortex Water Trap” or “Vortex Water Trap.” For more information, see “Magnet Vortex Water Trap.” (page 122) The trap concentrates Ormus in drinking water and some have said may retrieve more Ormus than the “MEOW Kettle.”)

LAMINAR CRYSTALS

Definition

The term “Laminar Crystal” is *not* a generic term. “Laminar Crystal,” is used to describe mica that has been transformed via the work of a *specific* process called a “Laminar Crystal Process.”

The “Laminar Crystal Process” contains a multitude of steps performed in a specific order and includes *“imprinting”* and *“charging.”* This imprinting and charging step is said by some to add *power* to the piece. Because of the imprinting/ charging that is performed, it may be wise to choose a “Laminar Crystal” manufacturer who is living a “wholesome” life. If the “Laminar Crystal Process” is not strictly followed, then the product is best described as a ceramic piece that contains some mica. Therefore, it has been said by some that mica alone does not contain the same healing powers as a “Laminar Crystal.” To make matters more interesting, there are some 2,000 forms of mica to choose from when performing a “Laminar Crystal Process.”

Information *

Appearance: A “Laminar Crystal” looks like a baked ceramic piece. Most are non-glazed.

Like collecting Ormus, the work of making “Laminar Crystal” is process driven. Specific steps are performed in a specific order that utilizes the physical, psychological and spiritual levels simultaneously. Similar to the Ormus processes, if the work is not done on all levels, the effort is more akin to traditional chemistry.

A “Laminar Crystal” has been said to absorb “life-force energy” from the universe and then radiate that energy to all in its presence.

For more information, see “Resources and Supplies.” (Appendix I.)

*The source for much of the information on “Laminar Crystals” is *www.giftsfromthestars.com.*

Perform the Process

A “Laminar Crystal” treats all water sources - and human beings are at least 70% water. The crystal is said by some to increase water's hydration delivery and this allows cells to absorb the “life force energy” which the crystal has imparted to the water.

Use the “Laminar Crystal” (often in sets of three) for drinking water, cooking water, bath, spa or pool and also place externally on areas of the body that need restoring. Initial results can

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Image, courtesy www.giftsfromthestars.com

be seen or felt quickly and five days has been said to be enough time to form the basis of an anti-aging regimen. “Laminar Crystals” are made in many sizes and shapes from small round marbles to long pyramid shaped bars. The ceramic and mica material is also fashioned into plates and cups and various

sized pads containing granular laminar crystals that range in size from small to large. Large pads are placed under bedding and slept on.

Final Thought

Ormus is postulated to utilize a type of “scalar energy” (scalar electromagnetics) and “Laminar Crystals” are postulated to utilize the same energy. In this important way, the two are related. (In the simplest most direct terms, scalar electromagnetics (scalar energy) is the notion of a vast, unseen background of scalar energies which underlay all physical reality. Therefore, this energy may be able to change physical reality.)

The concentration of Ormus in the body has been said to directly relate to the amount of cellular coherence (cellular communication) that occurs. This cellular coherence is thought to allow for activities of the cell such as healing. If the presence of “Laminar Crystals” also increase the concentration of Ormus in the water we use, as some feel occurs, the benefits of the Ormus (manna) collected in Ormus collection processes may be increased. Because of this line of reasoning, “Laminar Crystals” may be worth exploring.

The use of “Laminar Crystals” may augment Ormus (manna) or as some have said, make Ormus collections unneeded.

(Note: As an experiment, during the fall equinox, I used “Laminar Crystals” during the purifying (rinsing) step of a “Wet Process.” A large three-inch diameter round “Laminar Crystal”

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was added to the Ormus precipitate after the second rinse of the Ormus (manna). The “Laminar Crystal” remained in the Ormus (manna) through the third rinse and then was removed. I noticed the finished Ormus (manna) tasted better, exhibited a more “salty” flavor and felt smoother. This experiment may warrant further research.)

(Note: As an experiment I used “Laminar Crystal” water when mixing concrete for a house project. The water used to mix the concrete came from a swimming pool that contains several

“Laminar Crystals” of varying sizes and shapes. One batch of concrete was made with water from the hose and a second batch of concrete was made with “Laminar Crystal” pool water. It was noted by two observers that the powdered concrete hydrated more quickly and was easier to thoroughly blend with no lumps when combined with “Laminar Crystal” water.) SALT CRYSTAL LAMP

Definition

A “Salt Crystal Lamp” is fashioned from a chunk of “Natural Salt Crystal” taken from deep within the earth. It is made into a colored glowing lamp by placing a 7-25 watt bulb inside the piece of natural rock salt. The colors of a *lit* “Salt Crystal Lamp” range from light apricot to dark orange with every shade of pink and peach in between.

Information

Appearance: A lit up salt crystal lamp looks like a chunk of salt emanating the colors of light apricot to dark orange and all the way to brownish red.

The proponents of the “Salt Crystal Lamp” report that computers, televisions, printers, faxes, microwaves, air conditioners and dehumidifiers, emit *positive* ions that, when breathed in, can result in mental and physical exhaustion. In addition, pollution from exhaust fumes in cities creates Ozone and some say this causes challenges to health when Ozone mixes with positive ions emitted from electronic equipment. A “Salt Crystal Lamp” is said to emit *negative* ions that cause the positive ions in the air particles to reach an electrical or ionic balance. For more information, see “Resources and Supplies.” (Appendix I.)

A “Salt Crystal Lamp” is available in four sizes ranging from small to very large. A small “Salt Crystal Lamp” is between 6-8 pounds, a medium lamp 9-11 pounds, a large lamp 12-15 pounds and an extra large lamp 18-21

pounds. (When 20 pounds are exceeded, a *fully* lit lamp is often prevented because of the thickness and turbidity of the chunk of rock salt.) The results of using a “Salt Crystal Lamp” are said to include: improved concentration, a feeling of refreshment, enhanced immunity, improved sleep and relief of migraines. Some have called the

“Salt Crystal Lamp” the “vitamins of the air.”

The lamp also utilizes color therapy. The colorization of the lamp is from infusions of minerals within the salt crystals. The most common colors are a medium peach or pink. Some have a reddish glow (the redder the salt, the higher the iron content) and some are a deep red-

almost brown. (The deep red lamps are hard to light up even with a higher wattage bulb.) When a “Salt Crystal Lamp” is lit, it radiates the shades of reds, pinks, whites and browns. Some say these colors have beneficial effects termed “color therapy” (light wave frequency therapy). It has been said that the red color activates the heart and circulation, pink opens the emotional body, white has an emotionally cleansing and detoxifying effect while brown helps to find ones own balance as well as supporting a feeling of being grounded.

Perform the Process

The lamp is a *passiv* e system and is *not* fan driven. A large “Salt Crystal Lamp” is said to reach out about 10 feet and a medium lamp about five feet. It is suggested that a “Salt Crystal Lamp”

be placed on the nightstand next to the bed, near the monitor of a computer and next to the television.

Final Thought

If a “Salt Crystal Lamp” supports the physical body through positive and negative ion balancing as well a color therapy then the experience with

Ormus may be enhanced.

NOTES:

A common belief is that entering the Ormus collection processes emotionally upset or focused on one's ego and not the greater universal workings that allow the Ormus material to be revealed destroys the delicate connection with the subtle level of reality on which the collector of Ormus hopes to work.

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SECTION EIGHT

Closing

Final Remarks

Postscript

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Final Remarks

Many Ormus collection processes have been detailed. After all is said, indications point to a few processes that may be *better* for the average Ormus collector. These include processes that extract Ormus using “oil” or “salty solutions.”

The oil process is called a “Live Oil Process” and the most useful salty solution type processes are the “Wet Process” and (once you feel comfortable with that process) the “Dry Process.”

You will hear of other Ormus collection processes during your Ormus journey and must judge their merit for yourself. Some guidelines are necessary for this work as it is easy to become excited about a “new” process when instead the time has come to begin “investigative thinking.”

Current Ormus collection theory includes the following thoughts: First, we are on the learning curve right now and it is understood how much there is yet to learn about Ormus and its collection. Therefore, these guidelines contain some of the current opinions and thoughts of present-day alchemists and Ormus researchers. As the science of the study of Ormus evolves, these guidelines may alter.

1) Using appliances with high electromagnetic frequencies (EMF) has been said by some to place a “pressure” on Ormus (drives it away). Therefore, it may be advisable that processes avoid the use of electric ovens or stoves. Most agree that one should not use an electric stove or oven. There is not a consensus of opinion at this time regarding the use of a refrigerator and it is recommended that the Ormus product may be shielded from spin disturbing waves by enclosing the container in aluminum foil if placing in the refrigerator.

2) Lye is a chemical that is central in Ormus collection processes. To be more specific, in one theory of Ormus chemistry, the *sodium* in the lye is important to the processes. Ancient alchemical treatises also include sodium's presence in what they termed the “secret fire.”

Therefore many processes are expected to use lye (to disintegrate the Ormus source material) rather than sulfuric acid or sulfur-containing compounds. David Hudson has said carbon, (including carbon monoxide) sulfites, nitrogen oxide and shortwave length waves (such as UV light) are the four main things that “kill” this material in the body. These may be said to “kill the light” and is a reference to the “Meissner field” that surrounds a superconductor (such as Ormus). This is explained in the beginning of the book.

3) Processes that include pH swings up and down (i.e.; lye solution is added then hydrochloric acid is added) are believed to induce “energetics” beneficial to the collection.The pH swings are thought to free Ormus bound in the molecules of source material. Therefore all processes designed to induce (increase) energetics are considered better ones if the pH is fluctuated up and down rather than relying on factors such as boiling. (The energetics

of boiling is based on faster movement of molecules versus the energetics of pH swings, which is based on interaction at the molecular level.)

4) A “wet” Ormus product is considered by some to be more bioavailable to the body than a

“dry” form and therefore processes are often expected to collect Ormus in a wet form. It is felt by some that grittiness remaining in the mouth when taking a dry powder form indicates a (non-toxic) impurity in the Ormus powder and that a “good” Ormus powder completely

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dissolves when held under the tongue. However, there is not a clear consensus on this point and most alchemists make both “wet” and “dry” Ormus products. Ormus collectors have reported that dry Ormus worked well and a researcher has annealed (heated) the precipitate collected from the “Wet Process” and reported that it was exceptional. We are again reminded how there is much to learn about the Ormus material.

5) Sugar, with its crystalline structure like that of salt, is thought to protect Ormus from

“magnetic fields” on the earth. Some believe that the sugar molecule competes for Ormus more than the salt molecule and therefore collection processes are generally not expected to include “sweet” sources. However, there is no consensus of opinion on “sweet” versus “non-sweet” materials used as an Ormus source at this time.

6) Heat is thought to affect Ormus. It may cause the Ormus to become more energetically active by increasing the spin on the Ormus material and it may cause some of the lighter Ormus to float away. There is no consensus of opinion at this time or complete agreement regarding the use of heat in an Ormus collection process. Many do generally agree on three areas.

First, it may be beneficial to be near the heated pot to allow the Ormus material that does leave to possibly come to you (and personally align with